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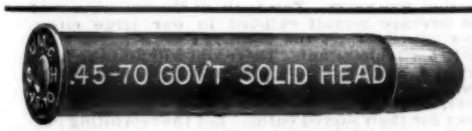

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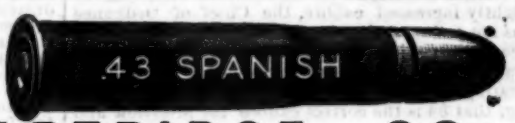

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THE NEW MODEL COLT REVOLVER FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

THE new Colt's Revolver for the Navy, of which the perfected model has been approved by the Chief of Ordnance, is very well illustrated in the accompanying cuts. An order has been awarded for 5,000 revolvers, which will be turned out as soon as a small number of special tools, necessitated by the changes in the cylinder and lock, shall be available, the enormous machine plant of the Colt Company, and its thoroughly efficient organization assuring a prompt execution of contracts however large.

The new revolver is 38 calibre, with a barrel length of 6 inches; the Colt Revolver in present use in the Navy being of 36 calibre. In adopting the slightly increased calibre, the Chief of Ordnance has not followed the present policy of reducing the size of the projectile; and in our opinion has shown practical wisdom, the experience of the day demonstrating, both in actual service and in fancy shooting, that 38 is the correct calibre for precision and effective range.

The special features of the new model concerns distinctively the functional properties of the cylinder, its loading and ejection. Previously to this the placing of cartridges in the cylinder has been a comparatively slow process, the cylinder being revolved by the left hand while the cartridges have been inserted by the right; the empty shells have also been ejected one at a time by the use of a rod, worked by the right hand; under the barrel, while the cylinder has been revolved *in situ*, by the thumb of the left hand. In the new Navy Colt a marked departure from the old design is evident, the cylinder, for purposes of loading and emptying, being swung at the rear out from the frame to the left and downward out of its seat; this position presenting all the chambers free for loading after the empty shells have been thrown out simultaneously by a gentle pressure on the ejector rod. A careful inspection of Cut No. 2 will indicate the general character of the new mechanism. The cylinder, it will be seen, instead of having a fixed revolution upon a central pin passing from the lock frame to the barrel, as in all previous Colt models, is mounted upon a crane pivoted in the frame below the seat, so that by withdrawal of the latch at the rear it has lateral motion to the left, which secures the new functions we have suggested. This improvement in loading and emptying the cylinder is of great practical value, and—what is particularly, good in the structural mechanism—it has been attained without sacrificing in the slightest degree the characteristic simplicity and strength of the traditional Colt, the frame of the pistol being continuously solid and the functional parts without complication. The feature of safety is assured by devices that are positive in their action and thus always reliable.

The new Navy Colt is of the double action type. The lock mechanism is very simple and strong. The hammer may be cocked by the thumb or by the trigger, and after firing it rebounds, and is positively locked in this safety position, so that it cannot strike the primer of a cartridge until it is again cocked. The cylinder cannot be swung out of the frame, unless the hammer is in its safety position, and the act of swinging the cylinder out of the frame automatically locks the trigger and the hammer in this position. Thus premature discharges during manipulation are prevented, as also accidental discharges from blows such as result from a fall, etc. The falling of a hammer from any position cannot fire a shot unless the trigger is fully pulled back at the same time, as only then the hammer can fall beyond the safety position. The hand or pawl which rotates the cylinder has two working points to engage the cylinder ratchet, and by an ingenious construction this pawl also serves as cylinder bolt, and positively prevents any further rotation after one of the chambers in the cylinder coincides with the bore of the barrel. The cylinder latch prevents its backward rotation.

The progressive policy of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance in the matter of small-arm equipment has for many years shown a practical wisdom which might be copied with advantage in the other branch of the Service. The Navy took up repeating rifles in 1878, and, after trying the Hotchkiss with not entirely satisfactory results, has now settled upon the Lee, the best magazine arm produced if we may draw any conclusion from the report of our Army Board on the subject, endorsed by the action of England and continental Europe.

THE ARTILLERY PROSPECT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT was claimed by some of the officers of artillery that when Gen. Schofield became the Army commander, the artillery would receive from General Headquarters a more just share of consideration and assistance than has fallen to its lot since the termination of the Civil War. Gen. Schofield has commanded the Army for six months. Wherein has the artillery status changed; and are there any indications apparent that any changes for the better are imminent? Gen. Schofield has, in his new office, repeated the recommendation he made when commanding the Division of the Atlantic, that two more regiments of artillery be added to the Army, and states that to accomplish this five thousand more enlisted men must be added. This scheme depends for fulfilment upon the will and wisdom of Congress; there is little probability that any action will be taken upon the proposition for one, and even probably two years. Is there no way open for the Commander-in-Chief to give more immediate relief?

The present organization of the Army allots to a cavalry company sixty-five, a light artillery battery sixty-four, a foot battery forty, and an infantry company fifty enlisted men. Why this difference in the numerical strength of these organizations? The reason advanced for it by Gen. Schofield's predecessors was, that Indian hostilities, and a generic state of war upon the various Indian frontiers, rendered necessary the presence, at those localities, of a large majority of the authorized enlisted strength of the Army.

Gen. Schofield's annual report, supplemented by those of his Division Commanders, declares that for the last year there has been no Indian hostilities or outbreaks, that danger therefrom is constantly diminishing, and that it will soon disappear altogether. The fact that twenty-one companies of cavalry, more than one-third of the total force, are doing ordinary garrison duty at Fort Myer, near Washington, D. C., San Antonio, Tex., Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., and San Francisco, Cal., localities as destitute of Indians, and freer of danger from dangerous outbreak than Chicago or New York City, is convincing proof that there is a superabundance of cavalry for scouting and other frontier duty.

It forcibly suggests that there is no good military reason why a company of that very costly arm of the service should be stronger by 25 enlisted men than a company of artillery, when both are doing garrison duty, far away from the presence of an enemy, or any other known danger.

There are good reasons why it should be less. In all the physical exertion required of a cavalryman, beyond feeding, watering and grooming his horse, that animal contributes his strength and endurance. The artilleryman expends his own locomotive energy and endurance when doing the infantry portion of his duties, and when at his own proper duties is laboriously expending his vital powers in moving, mounting and manœuvring material, ranging in weight from one to one hundred tons.

At many posts a battery commander often finds, after the permanently absent regimental band detail, the field music, the guard, the cook, the room orderly, the sick, the prisoners, and the casually detailed absentees are accounted for, that he has for drill less than a manœuvring detachment. In fact, I have found that at the Artillery School, where a state of affairs most favorable for all kinds of drill is supposed to exist, it has been found necessary to ignore regimental and company organizations, to obtain gun detachments sufficient in number and strength to carry out the drill programme.

The arm of the service wherein, to properly handle one of its weapons requires at a minimum seven men and a maximum of eighteen, is vouchsafed to its unit of organization, less men than in the infantry, where every soldier is master of his own weapon, and still less than in the cavalry, where the soldier not only masters his individual weapons, but has, besides, a horse to transport him and them.

Here is a field where the Army commander is all-powerful to act. The distribution of the 25,000 enlisted men, sanctioned by law, was fixed by an order. The same authority is competent to make a more equitable distribution.

X.

HOW TO OBTAIN RECRUITS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I THINK it must be admitted as a fact that the present method of recruiting our Army is faulty in the extreme. The average recruit enlisted principally in the large cities of our country has no permanent residence; he belongs, generally, to that idle, roaming, floating population, and after enlisting finds his new sphere not as he expected. He becomes dissatisfied with his lot, the military life is distasteful to him owing to his idle former career and probably depressed in spirits, and shrinking from the prospect of uncongenial duty he deserts and resumes his former "tramping" career until nearly starved, when he again enlists under another assumed name. He is furnished with another outfit of clothing and blankets, and being fully equipped in the garb of an American soldier he again goes forth ready for more "pay day drunks," and so he goes, on and on, from one regiment to another, and from one branch of the Service to another. He may in the meantime bring up now and then at the "Hotel de Leavenworth" for a year or two for recuperation and repairs to his much worn stomach. He is then furnished with a suit of civilian clothing and presented with five American dollars to procure him transportation to the nearest recruiting office, where he again swears allegiance to the "flag" for another five years. This is about the experience of the average recruit enlisted in our large cities. Now, why not try the country? say villages from 500 to 5,000 inhabitants. There you will find the farm boy and mechanic not contaminated with the iniquities of city life, who would make excellent soldiers, and when once enlisted would have some respect for their sacred oaths. Let the recruiting officer fully explain to the boy the pay and allowances, the re-enlisted pay, the retained pay, the clothing he can save if prudent and converted into money upon his discharge, the medical attendance, and comfortable quarters when sick, the advancement to non-commissioned officers with increased pay, and still further advancement to commissioned officers, if they prove worthy—let all this be fully understood by the recruit and I venture to say we would receive a class of men equal to our last volunteer soldiers. These men would not desert. They are known where they reside. Their interests are there. Their fathers and mothers are there. Their sweethearts are there. Every one in the vicinity for miles around know they are in the Army, and the boys themselves know if they should desert they could never return to their homes.

The great majority of deserters and bounty jumpers of the late war were from our large cities. The country boy remained steadfast and returned to the country village and farm at the close of the war. The average country boy knows nothing of our Army, and especially its pay and allowances, and those that are familiar with its organization, I venture to say, imagine it a terrible tyrannical institution and that the average enlisted man is treated like a "Russian outcast." The pay and allowances of the American soldier is in excess of farm and mechanic labor, and if the country people were cognizant of this the "authorities" would not be compelled to report to the country that the Army had not been maintained at the standard of 25,000 men; that several regiments were much reduced in strength, etc. As before stated place the recruiting officer in the country village, advertise in the village weekly papers (the only papers the average country boy reads) that the recruiting officer will be in town, say for one week at a certain time (how the country boys would talk it over), and thence proceed to the adjoining town, probably 10 to 20 miles distant, and so on. Suppose the recruiting officer in Buffalo, N. Y., should proceed to New York City via New York Central Railroad and thence return to Buffalo via Erie Railway, stopping a week at these small towns, he could procure an excellent class of men, and I am of the opinion even of this small district of our country that nearly one-fifth of our Army could be recruited with no additional expense if properly managed. With the present force of recruiting officers scattered throughout the country in the manner indicated the Army could be maintained by active recruiting only three months of the year. If necessary, bring forth the drum and fife, it would show the young manhood how armies were raised in '61, when their fathers went forth to battle for their country's existence. No army was ever paid, clothed, subsisted and cared for as ours, and if this information could be imparted to the country people at large, beneficial results would be obtained to our Service. As for the present pay of our non-commissioned officers, I admit it is not sufficient. A much more intelligent class of men could be procured if their pay were increased. A sergeant-major should receive $50 per month; first sergeants at least $40; duty sergeants $30, and corporals $20, with additional increase as to length of service as now authorized by law.

CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

FORT KEOGH, MONT. TY., NOV. 30, 1888.

THE RIGHT TO PURCHASE A DISCHARGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In his last annual report the Adjutant-General made a recommendation which, if adopted, will make the longest single stride towards the improvement of the rank and file of the Army that has been made since the abolition of whipping.

It is that the enlisted man shall have the right to purchase his discharge.

There are thousands of young men in all ranks of life, active, energetic, pushing, ambitious fellows, to whom the Army offers a field of adventure and a prospect for promotion, but who are deterred from enlistment by the cast-iron rigidity of the five years' tenure. They know nothing of the Service, have no idea how the life will suit them, and, though yearning to try it, are kept away by the hesitation natural to every sensible man to bind himself for such a term of years by a contract, the violation of which entails degradation and punishment. Under the present rigid system the recruits obtained are largely from the destitute class: Americans who have failed in business, foreigners who cannot obtain work, and not unfrequently men from the criminal class of cities who enlist to escape the too close espionage of the police.

Recommendations to reduce the term of enlistment to three years have several times been made by officials of high rank. This would, if at all, but slightly lessen the existing evils. To young men even three years seems a very long time, and the man who would be deterred by the five years' term would probably be equally shy of three years. It is not so much the length of the term as the impossibility of release, except by crime, from the rigid bonds of his contract, that prevents many an excellent man from enlisting. Let it be known by the would-be recruit that the law gives him the right to leave the service on payment of a certain fixed sum, and we at once open the door to every man who would like to try the Army life, but is too fearful of it or of himself for a three or five years' contract.

Great Britain is the only nation besides our own which recruits its army by voluntary enlistment. Up to 1847 the term of enlistment in the British Service was *for life*. In that year the law was changed, making the term of enlistment for infantry ten years and for artillery and cavalry twelve years, and the soldier received a life pension on the completion of twenty-one years' service in infantry or twenty-four in artillery or cavalry. In 1870 the law was again amended, fixing the term of enlistment for all arms at twelve years, six of which were to be served *with the colors* the other six *with the reserves*. More recently the law was again amended, giving to the enlisted man the right to his discharge on payment of a certain sum of money, varying with length of service.

During all these years of improvement in its enlistment laws on the part of the British Government, the United States has stood still, without a change or improvement worthy the name. We boast with just pride of our wonderful progress in art, science, in almost everything, yet in some few things we are absolute fossils. Not a valid argument can be made for our present enlistment laws. What are the arguments in favor of the proposed innovation?

1. Our present system is unsuited to the genius and character of our people. Every man in our grand free country should have the right to change his business or occupation if found unsuited to his character or capacity—mental or physical. Give the soldier, in time of peace, the right to annul his contract on securing the Government against loss.

2. We are sure of a better class of recruits. Knowing that they can honorably leave the Service on payment of a certain sum, many excellent men, now deterred by the rigidity of the contract, will enlist.

3. Desertion, the bane of the Service, will be practically abolished. Only the very lowest and most debased will risk the penalties of desertion, when in a few months of service they can save enough to purchase a discharge.

4. The right to purchase discharge will encourage the enlisted man to save his money, and always to keep on deposit with the paymaster the necessary amount.

5. It would save the now constant application of parents and Congressmen for the discharge of soldiers, on flimsy pretence and to the loss and injury of the Government.

6. The United States has no reserves except its grand army of militia, unsurpassed in material but lacking in knowledge. Every regular soldier of two or more years of service has gained some knowledge of drill, discipline and the minutiæ of service. He purchases his discharge and is injected at once into the great reserve to which he carries invaluable knowledge. The more such men we send into civil life the better for the country.

7. Soon after the passage of an act authorizing purchase of discharge, there might be quite an exodus of men in their first enlistment, but this will soon regulate itself. Human nature is always the same. Men sigh for the unattainable, and the fact that it is unattainable brings brooding, discontent, despair, and, finally, desertion. With the right to purchase discharge they will not want it.

Old soldiers will neither desert nor purchase discharge, for they have learned to love the life, and they see in the future the noble provisions for their old age—the Soldiers' Home and honorable retirement.

The details of execution of the proposed law must, of course, be matter for future regulation. The sum required in payment should not be injurious to the Government or onerous to the soldier.

An unformed recruit in the first year of his enlistment has given no valuable service, nor acquired valuable knowledge. He should pay a sum at least covering all the expense to which the Government has been put on his account, including transportation, clothing, rations, and pay.

During the second year he is "worthy of his hire," and each succeeding year of service should lessen the purchase money, for he is constantly gaining knowledge that will make him valuable in the "Great Reserve;" while the price of discharge of a soldier who has served ten or more years should be merely nominal. He has paid for himself by the services rendered.

RICHARD I. DODGE, Col. 11th Infantry.

BLANK CHECKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

CAN you see that a blank check (like the adopted blank receipt) of a form good for all "designated depositories" and only good for public moneys, and mechanically numbered so they can be traced, would be a good safeguard?

In a case once an officer drew out public money on a commercial check while away from his office and entirely lost trace or recollection of the transaction for months afterwards, and the I. G. could not help him on the first effort or so.

These depositories are so often half ignorant and careless of government ways, it seems a pity, almost an outrage, to trust them with an officer's proofs of disbursement as these checks become. They should be brought somewhere (in the Treasury) alongside the voucher they pretend to pay and so both be dated.

Many most aggravated irregularities and frauds would thus be checked. Can you help awaken them to this?

A private individual can get his checks out of these private banks; why not the Government too, when it would so clearly guard its interest?

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LAUNDRY WORK FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A NEW form of washing machine was exhibited in operation this week to a number of officers of the Army at the Medical Purveyor's Department in New York. It was put to some severe tests, but it met them all to the satisfaction of the spectators. The machine is very simple in construction, being made wholly of metal; very durable, and its working takes but little expenditure of strength. It is calculated to meet the requirements of one company, or a post hospital. It is believed that this machine will completely solve the problem of providing for the washing for the troops, now that laundresses have been abolished.

TRANSPORTING GERMAN TROOPS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1889.

To the Editor of the Herald:

WE observe in your editorial columns of this day the statement that naval reinforcements for the German fleet in Samoan waters are reported by cable to have left Germany yesterday, on the North German Lloyd steamer *Nurnberg*, and will probably land at Halifax or on the Isthmus of Panama.

To allay the alarm and apprehension that this expected landing of German troops near our shores may cause in the minds of your readers, permit us to explain that the naval forces referred to in the cable were forwarded from Bremerhaven by the North German Lloyd steamer *Nurnberg*, which sailed yesterday, 23d inst., for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney, in Australia, it being the regular sailing day for that steamer for these Australian ports, and that at the port of Sidney the men will take the branch steamer of this company, running from Sidney to Apia, in the Samoan Islands.

As a further explanation permit us to state that this is the ordinary way in which the German government supply gaps caused among the crews of their vessels stationed in the various parts of the world by sickness or casualties in battle, or to relieve entire crews from distant stations.

OELRICHS & CO., Agents North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

THE ORIGINAL SUGGESTER.

To the Editor of the World:

IN regard to your article "To Be Fortified by Fire," I will state that on July 10, 1885, I addressed a letter to the Navy Department advocating the scheme. At that time as well as now the papers were full of the worthlessness of our Navy as a defence against several foreign powers. I received a reply, dated July 21, 1885, in answer. Objected to in these words: "Experiments with crude petroleum oil, as described therein, all too expensive to make on a large scale." I will guarantee that a few practical men from the oil regions, with the right apparatus, and a few thousand barrels of fresh oil would protect any harbor or river in the United States (or any country) against any Navy in the world. GEORGE SESSIONS.

CHERRY GROVE, Jan. 24.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

THE N. Y. *Herald* says: The Inspector General's department, although the smallest of the several staff corps, has afforded President Cleveland more patronage than any other single corps or regiment of the army. With the appointment of a successor to General Jones and the promotions consequent thereon, he will have commissioned no less than three successive heads of the corps with the rank of brigadier general and five junior inspectors, with the rank of major—all within four years. The senior colonel of the corps, Colonel Breckinridge, who will in all probability be appointed to succeed General Jones, was appointed junior inspector only eight years ago, making a jump from major to brigadier general within a period of eight years. With the exception of Greely this is probably the most rapid promotion in times of peace on record.

The contest over the junior vacancy in the corps following the appointment of General Jones' successor will be far more exciting. The disappointed candidates at the time Major Vroom carried off the prize have already commenced operations with vigor, and others are looming up from all directions. It is safe to say that at least one half of the democratic Senators and Representatives in the city have received telegrams since yesterday from officers in various parts of the country urging the presentation of their respective cases to the President. In the opinion of many it will be the largest political pole that will bring down this persimmon, while others are still hopeful that Captain Bourke's meritorous Indian service may be rewarded by this promotion. The fact that all of President Cleveland's appointments to this corps except one have been from the cavalry may endanger Bourke's chances. Major General Schofield is more than anxious that the artillery should be represented, and if called upon to recommend any one he will name Captain Joseph P. Sanger, First artillery. The Secretary of War is understood to be favorable to Captain Bourke.

NEEDING A NAVAL MILITIA.

ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER, U. S. N., has sent a letter from Washington to Aaron Vanderbilt, chairman of the Committee on Naval Reserve of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, in which he dwells strongly upon the necessity of some such plan as that of the board's for the establishment of a naval militia. "I do not think," he writes, "that any one with reasoning faculties can for a moment hesitate to favor the adoption of this measure by the several States and by the General Government. It should have been incorporated into the Constitution as a most important part of the national defences. The idea is by no means new. Solomon is credited with saying there is nothing new under the sun, and that is the case with this proposition, only it has lain buried for years, and is again brought to light at a time when the country has fallen into a deplorable state of naval weakness, which may grow even worse." The plan, he adds, comes just in time to answer the hope that the General Government may be induced to follow in the footsteps of the State Legislatures, although the General Government should take precedence in the matter of naval defences. As far as the land forces are concerned, the country is not so badly off. Admiral Porter advises a uniform plan of organization throughout the Union, with proper responsibility to the Government. For a form of staff for each State he proposes the rank of officers of battalions and regiments being mentioned in the board's bill: One captain, commanding the reserve; one adjutant general, chief of staff, rank of commander; one assistant adjutant general, rank of lieutenant commander; one ordnance officer, rank of lieutenant; one paymaster, rank of lieutenant; one commissary, rank of lieutenant; one medical officer, rank of lieutenant; one secretary, rank of junior lieutenant; one personal aid to captain commanding, rank of ensign.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

BOUNTY FOR ENLISTED MEN OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

WE give here the essential portion of a decision just rendered by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of Michael Maher, late corporal, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., which was a test case on the question of the right of the Ordnance Corps to the bounty promised by act of Congress for enlistments in the Army under the acts of July 22, 1861; July 29, 1861, and March 13, 1865. The Comptroller, after stating the facts, refers to the acts organizing the Ordnance Corps, viz.: Acts of Feb. 8, 1815 (3 Stat., 30); March 2, 1821 (3 Stat., 615); April 5, 1832 (4 Stat., 504); July 5, 1862 (12 Stat., 505). The statutes relating to bounty applicable to this case are the acts of July 29, 1861 (12 Stat., 279); July 22, 1861 (12 Stat., 268); March 3, 1865 (13 Stat., 487). The Comptroller says:

It was decided by the Secretary of War, in 1863, that men enlisted as ordnance soldiers were not entitled to any bounty or premium (letter of Adjt. Gen., Sept. 7, 1863, to Capt. Ruffington). This decision has been uniformly adhered to by the War Department and the accounting officers of the Treasury. Where the established construction has been of long standing, and is in accordance with the spirit of the statute, I should not feel at liberty to adopt a different construction founded upon a technical and literal view of the subject. And the present case seems to me to be precisely such a case.

In reply to the technical argument for the claimant it may be said that at the date of the act of July 29, 1861, the enlisted men of the Ordnance Corps were neither non-commissioned officers, privates, or musicians; nor were they "artificers" in the sense in which that word is used in the act of July 22, 1861; and that, therefore, the act which made the last-named act applicable to the Regular Army did not include the Ordnance Corps. Some stress has been laid on the word "artificer" in the act of July 22, 1861, sec. 5.

This must, on familiar principles of construction, be taken to mean the "artificers" of the artillery provided for in sec. 2 of that act. Furthermore, the construction contended for would have the effect of granting bounty to one particular class of the Ordnance Corps, while denying it to those both below and above this class in rank.

The established rule rests, however, on a better ground than these technical considerations. The purpose of the bounty laws was to induce men to take the risks incident to military service in time of war. Service in the Ordnance Corps involved no risks comparable with those to which men serving in the field were exposed; it was not more dangerous in time of war than in time of peace, and, in fact, no more dangerous than many ordinary occupations. No bounty was needed to secure enlistments in this organization.

The reason and sentiment for the law fail, therefore, in this case, and so the law itself is not applicable. To bring this case within the law it is not enough to show that it is not excluded; it should be shown to have been expressly included.

In this connection the argument founded upon the fact that pensions are allowed for injuries or disease actually incurred in this service may be considered. It is completely met by the consideration that the purpose of the pension laws is entirely different from that of the bounty laws. The former grant compensation for loss of ability to labor incurred in the service of the Government, while the latter offer inducements to incur risk. The loss is the same in whatever branch of the Service it may have been incurred. The risk is very much less in the service under consideration. Looking upon the claimant's rights as founded on contract, as he insists, the contract received a contemporaneous interpretation from the officers of the Government, and those enlisting in this special corps enlisted with the knowledge that they would not receive bounty. There are many analogous cases in which service in the Army has been held insufficient to entitle to bounty. Such are the cases of enlistments in the Veteran Reserve Corps; in certain organizations (such as the 126th Penn. Vols.), whose service was limited as to location; in the U. S. Volunteers; in the Volunteer Service after April 30, 1865, and in the Regular Army after June 30, 1865. In all these cases the general purpose of the bounty legislation has been kept in view, and such enlistments, being obviously different from the enlistments for which Congress intended to grant bounty, have been uniformly held not to carry right to bounty, although they may come within the letter of the acts.

For these reasons the claim is disallowed. The request that the case be referred to the Court of Claims is also denied, both because I am satisfied that the rule of the accounting officers is the right one, and because the rule was established so early that there is no reason why those who disputed it should not have received a judicial determination of the question before the lapse of time barred their rights.

HONORS TO GENERAL HOWARD.

SOME INTERESTING WAR REMINISCENCES.

A DINNER was given in honor of Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., commander of the Division of the Atlantic, by General Daniel Butterfield, at the residence of the latter gentleman, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Thursday evening, January 24. To meet General Howard were present, by invitation, General William T. Sherman; Major-General William H. Slocum; General Wager Swayne, U. S. Army; General Louis Fitzgerald; Colonel A. P. Ketchum; Colonel De Lancey Kane; Colonel Wm. C. Church; the Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York; the Hon. Warner Miller; the Hon. Whitelaw Reid; the Hon. St. Clair McKelway; the Hon. Seth Low; Col. Elliott F. Shepard; the Hon. Nicholas Fish; Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst; Mr. William E. Dodge; Mr. Morris K. Jessup; Mr. O. D. Munn; Mr. John W. Hamersly and Mr. Augustus Schermmerhorn. On the centre of one side of the table sat General Butterfield; opposite to him sat General Howard. On the right of General Howard was General Sherman; on his left was Bishop Potter. On the right of General Butterfield was the Hon. Warner Miller; on the left, General Slocum.

At the close of the dinner, which lasted from 7 to 10 P. M., and which was punctuated with good-fellowship and entertaining conversation, the casual calling out of General Howard to respond to a toast in his honor, proposed by General Butterfield, unexpectedly resulted in a series of offhand addresses, which the freedom of the occasion and the exchange of reminiscences rendered notable in the annals of any dinners, public or private. It has been thought by those present that a transcript of the remarks should be presented for preservation, alike as a contribution to history and as a record of an event which in some of its revelations and suggestions cannot but be regarded as memorable.

General Butterfield, on rising to propose a toast in the honor of General Howard, said:

"I well remember our honored guest when he was more of a man than he is now. The time was more than twenty-five years ago, when he left his good right arm, in September, 1862, on the field of Fair Oaks. Though less of a man in one sense from that time, events, in another sense, have made him much more of a man every year since. We all know the heroic part he played at Gettysburg and the great results for his country's good which followed from his transfer to the West. From then until now his services for the country and for the Army speak for themselves. His assignment to the command of the Military Department of the Atlantic has made him our fellow citizen. I have thought it well and I deem myself happy to be able to gather about him some of his old comrades in arms: other eminent citizens who helped on, in their way and from their places of duty, the work he aided to do, and with them others yet who have lived into early manhood to enjoy and preserve the blessings of the institutions the older generations secured. I am sure that all around this table will join with me in wishing long life, great honor, and abounding prosperity and happiness to our honored friend, Major-General O. O. Howard."

These remarks were warmly applauded. On rising to respond, General Howard received a most cordial greeting. He said:

"General Butterfield, and gentlemen: You cannot exaggerate nor can I the sense of satisfaction I feel in meeting you, sir, in meeting General Sherman, our old commander, in meeting General Slocum, my old comrade, and General Swayne, as well as all the other gentlemen present. I may be especially moved by the meeting of those of us who are or who were with the Army, sir, for this is the first occasion on which you, Sherman, Slocum, Swayne, and myself, have all been socially together for over twenty-five years. I well remember how it came that we first met together. It was after Gettysburg, when the extraordinary task of moving many thousands of troops from the East to the West was accomplished in five days. That was a feat not to be forgotten. It was carried out under Gen. Butterfield's management as chief of staff. The fellowships it founded have never been dissolved, except by death. I was impressed, sir, by a magnificent painting in your parlor, which I studied before we came to the table. It is a painting of the battle of Resaca. I feel proud of the honor of recognizing my own likeness and in having it deemed worthy of a place there. I shall not consider in detail what we have done or been since. For better or worse, the record has been made up. Some of us have remained by the little Army

"Some of us have entered into civil affairs. Duties and honors and sorrows have mingled in our lot. I shall, however, always feel grateful that it seemed good to General Sherman, to select General Slocum to command the left wing and me to command the right, from Atlanta to the sea and thence up and through the two Carolinas till the end came. We learned to know duty and one another. Neither has been unwelcome to us since. It has pleased the Government to place me here for awhile. I am glad to meet all assembled. Many of them I have met. Others of them I have known through the service and eminence they have reflected. It is, however, a striking proof of the way life divides up our work to recall that those of us who daily were so long together in war have never all before met in peace for over a quarter of a century. The fact of the meeting is very gratifying. The length of the interval renders it very impressive. My experience has taken me through many years and amid many of our people and through much of our country. A result has been the implantation of a conviction of the moral and political soundness of the American people. I know it is the tendency to note and magnify corruption. While not insensible to the dangers and the evils of the time, I do not share the apprehension of the pessimists or alarmists. I know that at heart the people are honest. I know that at the core both parties, all parties, are patriotic. I know that every grand public expression has a reason underlying it and that to principle, to country and to God and to duty this generation will be as true as the one which preceded it and as those which preceded that. This thought, my joy at meeting old comrades and new friends, and my thanks for your welcome are all I have to say. Gentlemen, I thank you."

General Howard spoke with much feeling. He was listened to with profound attention. When the stillness, which had been occasioned by his impressiveness, had yielded to re-emphasizing applause, General Butterfield quietly remarked:

"General Howard, you have omitted one duty, but it is the first omission of the kind to your account. Your remarks naturally lead up to the soldier on your right. You followed where he led. He should now follow where you have led. We must hear from General Sherman."

This interluding remark was greeted with much applause. Looking comically about him, General Sherman deliberately arose and made these quaint remarks:

"When I remember how much older I am than my two boys, Howard and Slocum, I am amazed to find myself so much younger than they are. Here is Howard, as gray as gray can be. There is Slocum with his white hair. Well, well! It's twenty-five years since we were all together, but it seems yesterday. I remember that I came to the conclusion that the success of the Union and the winding up of the Civil War required that a swath be cut through the South from West to East, and then we should go up by the coast to Virginia. The swath was cut, and I don't believe that any men ever did so serious work with so much good feeling in doing it. I'm not going to talk much about it. It was done. It is history. It speaks for itself. It speaks for us, too. We can afford to be quiet about it. But I want to say, that, when I picked out my two commanders, I felt I must have rapid movers, quick workers, energetic fellows, young men. So I selected Howard and Slocum, my right arm and my left arm, and here I am, and here they are, and God bless them both! These other gentlemen here, too, and Swayne who left a leg, as Howard left an arm in the soil, you all did your work, while we did ours. Your work was important and auxiliary to ours. It was all part of the business. All patriotic men were co-workers in that business. Now you have met and I'm with you to honor one of my boys and others of my boys are with me to honor him. What Howard did in the East, the South, and the Southwest has been hinted at. But that isn't all he did or that he's been doing. He has done a big work in the Northwest, too. His chase after Chief Joseph out of Oregon into Montana and through the Yellowstone Park was longer and harder than any pursuit we made in the Civil War; longer than the distance from Atlanta to Bentonville—wasn't it, Howard?"

General Howard nodded assent. General Sherman continuing:

"You ought to realize the difficulties and hardships of our little Army in peace. It's one thing to fight and pursue and win, with an intelligent foe in front of you. What you do or they do you can see and account for, and, after a while, it is all set forth. But the Indians are secret, savage, furtive, and you have to work them by their own rules. It's clearing out work. It's work which prepares the way for civilization. It's hard, unrequited work. Howard's been doing that with his little part of our little Army for years. When he went out there the Far West was a wilderness with hostiles in it. Now they've been brought under law. Now every valley that he cleared out is the home of the best class of settlers any new country ever had. Farms are as thick as camps were. Towns and villages spring up. Factory whistles and locomotive whistles make a better noise than the guns did. This great country was saved by the Volunteer army. The great Northwest was opened up to emigration and civilization by the little Regular Army. Howard's work in each part has been splendid. You won't find anything wrong about either Slocum or Howard in war or peace. They haven't been in anything, or made any record, which the mothers of this land can't hold up as an example to their sons. That's a true thing to say. It's a great thing to be able to say. It makes me proud of them and proud of myself to have had 'em and been with 'em. I'm glad, Gen. Butterfield, you've brought us together, after 25 years. I hope we will be together often again. I'm glad this distinguished company is here to honor them. I'm glad Howard is in charge of this department, and I hope that he will, in due time, become the commanding officer of our little army."

General Sherman's remarks were warmly applauded. They were distinguished by an alternate humor and earnestness, which were a reflection of his rugged simplicity. They led General Butterfield at once to interpret the general demand they created for a response from General Slocum. Gen. Slocum, on arising, was accorded a whole hearted recognition. When the applause had ceased, he said:

"Whenever I let my mind run back on my Army experience, General Butterfield, I find that it recurs to pleasant events. I am so made up that when by memory I live in the past, the diverting parts come out. This may be because I am getting old, though I am not so old as General Sherman, in spite of what he said. I told him, before we came in here to-night, that he 'colored his hair.'"

General Sherman, quickly—"You can have the receipt for the dye."

General Slocum: "No, thank you, I'll let that pass. But, as I was saying, I always recollect pleasant things. I recall many in our common experience. Indeed, I do not believe that any young men, on whom the achievements of General Sherman reflected so much honor, thanks to his selection of them and to their association with him, ever did so much hard work that had so many incidents of fun in it. One event, I cannot help recalling now. The Army had occupied the old capital of Georgia. My staff and myself numbered fourteen or fifteen. We gave a dinner to General Sherman and his staff who numbered about as many more. It was, I recollect, a very good dinner, and we had a very jolly time. I thought that my boys had plenty of china and things to go around and I had not taken much notice of it, when General Sherman picked up one spoon and then picked up another and saw they had a private mark on them. They bore the mark or name of some private owner, I forget what it was."

General Sherman—"The spoons were marked 'Milledgeville Hotel.'"

General Slocum continuing—"Yes, now I remember they were. Well, when General Sherman took them up he saw that and he said:

"'Slocum, see here! how's this? Have you been taking some other fellow's spoons?'

"You cannot tell, I cannot tell how mortified I was. I looked at my staff. They looked at me. I was innocent. They seemed to be. The dinner went off without any further unpleasant incident. When our guests had gone, I tried to get my staff to tell me how it was. None of them would admit knowing anything about those spoons. Soon after, General Sherman and his staff gave a dinner to my staff and to me. About the middle of it, one of my boys, Moseley, picked up some spoons from the table and showed them to me.

"'See here, General,' he said, 'these spoons are marked 'Milledgeville Hotel' too. Now they are on General Sherman's table. How's this?'

"You'd better believe I taxed General Sherman with those spoons then, and got even with him with interest. That squared on spoons. I do not believe anyone could explain about it, except the staff and they would'nt tell. I recall, also, an affair at Savannah. I found that some of the best wine I ever tasted had found its way to my headquarters. I asked where it came from and was told that it was with the compliments of General Howard. As he knew I had more use for wine than he did, I said nothing about it, but as I knew he never drank wine, as his empty glasses here to-night still attest, I had my suspicions and continued to say nothing. Before long, there was a court martial, of which I was a member. I was'nt on trial before it, I want that to be understood, but before that court martial the question of that wine was brought up and I rather thought Howard might be put on trial, but he wasn't. His headquarters had been established in the house of a man who had been an official of a foreign Government in Savannah; I forget his name."

General Sherman—"His name was Molineux. He had been British Consul to Savannah. Howard took up his headquarters there."

General Slocum, continuing—"Well, the wine had been taken by some of the staff boys in bottles from that cellar. When a fuss was made about it, the bottles were found to have been all put back in the cellar, but every bottle had been emptied of wine and refilled with water. The fact was found out. Who did it was never found out. The case was somehow dropped."

General Sherman—"It went into the list of British claims. It went before the Commission."

Mr. McKelway—"Under the head of 'consequential damages?'"

General Sherman—"No, sir, not exactly that, but under the claim of property of subjects used by the Army in the enemy's country. Nothing ever came of it."

General Slocum, resuming—"The wine was, some of it, in me. The laugh was on Howard, but the boys were too quiet to disclose how it occurred. Talking about British subjects, I recall an event which occurred at a different period in the war. I was marching at the head of my column on the road from Alexandria to Richmond. As I reached the top of a hill, with a good view on all sides, I saw a fine house, in good preservation, surrounded by excellent fences, in full repair. In the fields about were fat sheep and fat cattle, and in the yard were turkeys and chickens that were enjoying life. It was the only place on that road that hadn't been attended to by one army or the other, and one or the other army had been by it as many as a hundred times. It struck me as remarkable that the boys on both sides hadn't helped themselves. My wonder ceased, for the reason was explained, when I came up to the front of the premises. There I saw a big board nailed on two posts, and on the board the statement in big letters: 'This Place is the Property of a British Subject.' Both armies had respected that fact. Such, gentlemen, is the advantage of being the subject of a government strong enough to look after the rights, interests and property belonging to those who belong to it. I think, the man whose father owned that place is now in business in this city. His name, I think, is Green."

General Sherman—"Yes, he's a Wall street broker and a fine fellow. He is of the firm of Bateman and Green. His father was a perfect gentleman. I gave to his son, the other day, a large number of the letters his father had written to me at different times."

General Slocum—"You see these occasions fill us old soldiers with reminiscences or call forth what are in us. The first time in 25 years Sherman, Howard, Butterfield and I have been together is not an inappropriate occasion to let these memories come forth. I recall nothing but what is agreeable, for my mind forgets anything else. I am glad to see Howard honored. I am glad these eminent citizens can learn to know him as we do. I rejoice in every honor that can come to him for the work that he has done. I do not live wholly in the past, General Butterfield. I am a busy man, a well man and a very happy man; was never better or happier in my life, and I thank you for the privilege we have enjoyed to-night, and for the attention with which I have been listened to."

The off-hand and colloquial speech of General Slocum was intensely enjoyed. At its close, General Butterfield dryly remarked that he had five Bishops present, as well as several soldiers. They were not all of them Bishops in orders. Some of them were Bishops by courtesy only. Before he singled out the one he was going first to call on, he would say that he had suggested to Bishop Shepard that he should print as a text, on March 4, not above the caption of his paper, but in the place of the leading editorial, where every one would read it, the passage from Genesis: "And Benjamin shall divide the spoil."

Bishop Potter—"Allow me to suggest the addition, from memory: 'And Benjamin's mess was five times as much as the mess of any of the others.'"

Judge Van Vorst—"Also this: 'And the cup was found at the bottom of Benjamin's sack.'"

Mr. Shepard—"You just look out, gentlemen, and you'll find the *Mail and Express* will attend to these suggestions."

Mr. Whitelaw Reid—"Shepard wants you to keep on buying his paper for the next two months."

These sallies were received with much laughter. General Butterfield capped them by saying: "I know that now we will be glad to hear from the Senior Bishop, Dr. Potter."

Bishop Potter remarked: "Junior Bishop, if you please, sir: I am sure, General Butterfield, and gentlemen, that I am glad to participate in the honors to General Howard, especially under the auspices of my friend, General Butterfield. He and I are not strangers, for we were at the same college, Old Union, under the presidency of my grandfather, Dr. Eliphalett Nott, and I could tell more than I will about him as a student. I will not, however, resist the temptation to recall a trick he and other students used to play and which went by the name of 'little Kames.' The lads used to tear the leaves of the recitation for each day out of the books and paste them in their hats. Then they would look intensely into their hats and have no difficulty in knowing their lessons. Dr. Nott, however, discovered their device and broke it up, one morning, by dryly remarking: 'Young gentlemen, you should carry your knowledge in your heads and not in your hats.' That stopped the business, and I am glad to know that General Butterfield took the advice and has ever since acted on it, so that now he certainly, as we can all testify, carries more knowledge in his head than he could paste in his hat, even if he tried. I am glad to have General Howard also welcomed among us by such a representative body of gentlemen as the guests of my college friend. I acknowledge the debt we are under to him both for service and for example to his country. These racy reminiscences we have been delighted to listen to show us of the present generation the sunny side of clouded times that have passed by. I shall not take up much of the period. The other Bishops are to be heard from. General Sherman has spoken of the work of the Army in opening up the way for civilization. The church, too, has its difficulties in opening up the way for the Gospel. Indeed, sir, a Colonial Bishop lately told me of some of these difficulties, when I was in London. The prelate was referring to an Australian experience of his. The chief of a native tribe presented himself for baptism. The Bishop told him he could not baptize him, because he persisted in having two wives. A month afterward he came again, and was refused, for the same reason. 'But, I have only one wife now,' he said. 'What has become of the other one?' inquired the Bishop. 'I eat her,' quietly replied the chief, who was bound, if possible, to qualify himself for what he regarded as the advantages of Christianity.

"The story General Slocum has told about General Howard in Savannah reminds me somehow and somewhat of an experience of a Canadian bishop who visited the United States, as the guest of a clergyman in Buffalo. Just before retiring, he hinted to his host that he would like to have a 'nightcap.' The good man of the house told his wife that the Bishop of Toronto wanted a 'nightcap.' That excellent lady went up to the garret—she had ceased wearing one years ago—found a nightcap in an old trunk and sent it in to the Bishop of Toronto, on a waiter, with a pitcher of ice water. The Bishop of Toronto thereupon wrote to his wife: 'I have at last found a barbarous country.' I hope that the memory of General Slocum and the experience of General Howard will remove this imputation; for its removal, I take it, is effected when we rightly read for its lessons the remarkable miracle of turning wine into water, which was wrought in the cellar at Savannah."

Bishop Potter's lambient humor created a degree of laughter which for a while quite arrested the progress to any other proceeding. When it had measurably ceased, General Butterfield begged next to introduce another Bishop. The Mayor and the Governor, he said, had regretted their inability to be present, but he had a great Methodist lay Bishop with him in the person of Warner Miller, on whom he called. Ex Senator Miller (received with much applause) said:

"General Butterfield: I confess that I seem out of place to myself in speaking here. In the years when these great soldiers were doing great things, I held only the bumblest position. I was a private. It was my duty when they passed to bow, to touch my cap and salute them. I feel that to stand in their presence and salute them is all I ought to do now. Nevertheless, sir, responding to your call, I will say that no one exceeds me in the sense of honor due to these men. I would have been glad if recent events had enabled me to greet them in the character of commander-in-chief of the militia of New York State, but though that was not to be, I know this great State honors these great men, and this gathering of citizens honors them, too. It was given to General Howard to do noble deeds in peace as well as in war. His agency in reconstruction was vastly to his credit. Having helped preserve a country, he led in the amelioration of a race. His labors for education and for philanthropy have a lustre as bright as his record in the field. I am glad his department comprehends New York. I am glad New York is honored by his residence and that we are honored by his company. Much I might say from the standpoint of the private in the army, but I will again simply tender them the salute of a soldier and the greeting of a citizen of New York."

The ex-Senator's remarks commanded unqualified approval. At their close, General Butterfield called on Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who said:

"It seems queer to call on an old war correspondent to welcome a General. The Generals did not welcome the war correspondents very much in camp. The vocations of the newspaper men and of the commanders did not always agree. Why, I remember that General Sherman, once during the war, threatened to hang an associate of mine, a correspondent, if he caught him. After the war, I said to my friend, General Sherman: 'Did you mean what you said?' He replied:

"'Yes, every word of it—at the time.'

"However, there is peace between the correspondents and the soldiers, when you call one of the former to greet one of the latter. Greet him I can, for this is not the first time we have met. I remember, on the early evening of the second day of Gettysburg, sitting with General Howard among the dead and wounded. Burial was going on. Around us was every evidence of carnage in its most horrid forms. Past us whizzed minie balls from the enemy—making a noise only like themselves, which nothing else in noise resembles and which I can never either forget or imitate. Every time one of them passed, I would duck my head. I was afraid. He may have been afraid, too, but if he was he never showed it. He sat unmoved and calm, while bullets whizzed within a quarter of an inch of his brain. I am not much of a Christian. My training was all right. My Presbyterian beliefs are fixed. I do not, however, think much of my practice. But I never saw a more splendid example of courage, based on trust in God, than General Howard then showed. It has mated with his whole career and I am glad to do him all honor to-night and always."

Mr. Reid's remarks were followed by a brief address from Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, who said:

"The first time I saw General Howard, I saw him, with his one arm, magnificently managing a superb horse in the grand review, at the close of the war, before the President and his Cabinet in Washington. Since then his career has been my admiration. I endorse all that has been said here, but I specially would emphasize the noble work he has done in befriending the colored people. It is fitting that the University at the Capitol should be devoted to the education of that race and that it should bear the honored name of Howard."

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, being called on as an eminent citizen and a worker in the United States Christian and Sanitary Commissions, said:

"We men of the city could only prepare the resources for the men of the camp in the great struggle. I was with General Burnside at the front the night General Howard was assigned to a brigade. Inquiring about him, I was told that he would by his bravery and audacity and ability win a high place, if he wasn't so good a man that none of the best chances of the war would come his way. He was regarded as too much of a Christian to become distinguished as a soldier. I am heartily glad that he has maintained his integrity and come to greatness in the character of a Christian soldier."

General Howard here rose and said:

"General Butterfield: Mr. Reid has referred to a steadiness of nerve which trust in God may supply. We have with us one who knows and has exemplified that in his sufferings. I would like to hear from General Wager Swayne."

General Swayne was warmly greeted as he rose on his single leg, and said:

"Gentlemen: can any of you say No to General Howard? If any of you can, he is not the man who, when his limb was shot away and when every protruding splinter of bone pierced him like a blade and filled him with agony, found those who were bearing him on a stretcher halted; found a kindly hand, as tender as a woman's, gently turning him over into a position which relieved pain, and looking up, saw bending over him the face we are all looking at to-night. I cannot say No to General Howard, sir. I shall say nothing of his Rebellion record or of his Indian war record. Enough, but none too much, has been said about that. I can, however, say something about what has been but suggested—his agency in the work of educating the negro. It was in the summer of 1865. I was in New York City. My wound was so far healed that I hoped to be able to go home to my beloved mother. One sultry afternoon a despatch came to me saying that General Dix would like to see me if I was well enough to report for duty. I said to myself, I'm not well enough, and I'll say no. But if you remember, sir, in the Army, in those days, we said no very softly. The next day I was in Washington. General Howard said: 'You must take hold. This must be done.' I took hold for several years. The work was the education of the freedman. I want to talk a little on that. A slave is a child. A child when it wants anything wants it at once. You promise a child a dollar. 'Will you give it to me now?' the child will say, with hand held out for it. This slave race, these children, for they were infants in freedom, wanted assured protection, and, childlike, wanted it at once. Slavery left another weakening mark on them. They were never allowed off of their plantations as slaves. The limits of the plantations signified slavehood to them. They convinced themselves they were free by getting off their plantations at once. They massed in camps. They could move at will. Therefore, they were free. The wise plans of General Howard led to the formation of schools for these. Oh, their avidity to learn! I have seen deck hands on Southern rivers in mid-summer, with nothing on but their trousers and shirts, ply their cotton hooks in loading up the boat, when it was taking on cotton, and then, as soon as the boat would start, they would pull out of the bosoms of their shirts, every man of them, a spelling book, to enter the door that opened to them the mysteries and wonders of learning. These people thronged in schools.

"There were sad scenes, too. I remember I had 1,200 convalescents of them, just getting over small pox. The surgeons said to me that they had none but their infected clothing. They would be a walking fountain of infection, if they were let go with them. General Howard caused to be sent to them at once some of the suits which had been rejected for some cause at the first of the war, but which were still quite good. Every stitch they had worn was burned. Every man was presented with a decent and serviceable suit. Planters, the country round, were induced to come and to contract with them for labor. They went, well and happy, to new homes and to new work. The problem grew. If you have 4,000,000 mules, let alone that many men, in a country, they must be owned by somebody, or else they must vote, or else they will be destroyed. So suffrage came, because suffrage had to come. The best men of the South saw it. The first man who advocated it to me was L. Pope Walker, the War Secretary of the Confederacy. The next was my dear and valued friend, General William J. Hardie, the great teacher of tactics. Had they dared face local sentiment, had others who felt like them dared do so, too, it would have come by the act of the South, and not by the enforced act of the North. But it has been the way out of untold complications. In suffrage, free and truly counted, are both the education of all our people in duty and their extrication from all difficulties. General Howard's agency as a leader in this work will in history, does already in the hearts of us all, add one more to the laurels which worthily adorn his brow."

General Howard—"I wish to say that when I tried to aid General Swayne as he laid wounded, I picked up a big pine needle and placed it so that his shattered leg would maintain a natural position. I well remember what he said to me."

General Swayne—"I'd rather you'd not tell that."

General Howard—"But I will, Swayne, for it illustrates what has been set forth here. He said to me, looking up in my face: 'General, the Lord is sustaining me.'"

General Swayne, rising again, said:

"A single word, General Butterfield. It is just as well that hilarity rather than depression or pathos should rule our minds. To take away, the effect of Howard's allusion to my sufferings, let me say that I have been told that the loss of my limb has not made me a goose, after all, and when I have asked the reason why, I have been answered that if I was a goose, I would be able, like a goose, to stand on one leg all day. As I cannot do that, I'll sit down as soon as I note an exception to a remark of 'Bishop' Miller. He says he held only the humblest position in the war. I confess I do not know what he meant. How could he 'hold a position,' the 'humblest' or any other kind. I take it that he held a gun in the war, and if there is anything better or more effective than a gun for a man to hold in war, I'd like to learn what it is."

The hour was growing late. General Howard made a movement to rise, but General Butterfield reminding him that Brooklyn was a part of his command and nearer even to his Governor's Island headquarters than New York, called on ex-Mayor Seth Low for a few concluding words.

Mr. Low said: "General Butterfield, the only service I rendered in the war was to preside at a soda fountain in a sanitary fair. I tried to preside there well. I was old enough, however, to know the stress and to realize, as a boy, the significance of the struggle. The generation I belong to are the heirs of the blessings and the duties which you and your comrades have brought to us. I trust we will be equal to them. I know we are grateful for them. Brooklyn is as glad that General Howard is with us as New York. His record is held in uncommon honor by 800,000 people on the other side of the bridge. I can add nothing at this hour to what has been so well said. The careers of these men remind me of the old quotation:

'Straight is the line of duty;
Curved is the line of beauty.
Follow the first, and it shall be
The second shall ever follow thee.'

"It seems to me, sir, that so well have General Howard and his comrades followed the line of duty that now to our plain view the line of beauty follows them wherever they go."

These words commanded, as did all the addresses, warm applause, and after bidding General Howard and his host good-night, the assemblage dispersed.

Letters of regret were received from Major-General John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Brevet Major-General John Newton, U. S. A.; Brevet Major General Geo. W. Cullom, U. S. A.; Brevet Major-General John G. Parke, U. S. A.; General A. S. Webb, General J. J. Astor, General J. Watts De Peyster, and Colonel Auchmuty. Also from his Excellency Governor D. B. Hill and his Honor Mayor Hugh J. Grant. Similar declinations were received from Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Geo. William Curtis, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John J. Townsend; Mr. C. S. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce; the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, and General H. L. Burnett. Also a letter of declination from the Vice-President-elect and the following from the President-elect:

To General Daniel Butterfield:

INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 15, 1889.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of cards for dinner at your house, Thursday, Jan. 24, to meet General Howard. I would very much enjoy renewing my acquaintance with General Howard and yourself, as my old Army commanders, for a time, but I am just now under restraints that prevent me from giving rein to my desires in such matters. Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. J. CLAGUE, U. S. A., left Boston early in the week on a short leave.

GENERAL GEORGE THOM, U. S. A., is visiting in Florida, and goes from there to Cuba.

MAJOR F. W. BENTEEN, U. S. A., retired, is spending a portion of the winter in Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL and MRS. C. C. GILBERT, are stopping for the present at 732 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

CAPTAIN H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 22d U. S. Infantry, left Chicago early in the week en route to Fort Keogh Montana.

LIEUTENANT C. B. GATEWOOD, A. D. C. to General Miles, has returned to San Francisco, from a trip to San Carlos.

CAPTAIN W. H. NASH, U. S. A., and Mrs. Nash have now got comfortably settled into quarters at Fort Monroe, Va.

CAPTAIN F. A. HINMAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who is on sick leave until June 1 next, is at Middletown, N. Y.

CAPTAIN C. E. Price, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., visiting at Galesburg, Ill., has had his leave extended two months.

LIEUTENANT J. C. GREGG, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, is expected East on a few weeks' visit about the middle of February.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES G. LYMAN, recently transferred to the 2d U. S. Cav., will join at the Presidio of San Francisco in a few weeks.

CAPTAIN G. F. BARSTOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, on sick leave from Fort Mc Henry until May next, is visiting at 33 Bremer St., Boston.

LIEUTENANT ERNEST HINDS, 2d U. S. Art., and bride have joined at Jacksonville Barracks, La., and been accorded a hearty reception.

PROFESSOR CLEVELAND ABBÉ, of the Signal Bureau, has an article in the "Forum" for February entitled "Our Climate Changing."

MAJOR L. C. OVERMAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was expected to leave Cleveland, Ohio, this week on a month's visit to Canada.

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th U. S. Infantry, expected to leave Fort Leavenworth the latter part of this week on a month's vacation.

LIEUTENANT C. C. GALLUP, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., was expected at Clifton Springs, N. Y., this week, to remain until March.

LIEUTENANT C. B. SCHOFIELD, 2d U. S. Cavalry, was expected to arrive in Washington this week for duty at the headquarters of the Army.

LIEUTENANT D. D. MITCHELL, 5th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Mitchell, lately visiting in Louisiana and Washington, have gone to Florida for a few weeks.

LIEUTENANT S. C. ROBERTSON, 1st U. S. Cav., recently visiting at 4 La Fayette Square, Washington, D. C., has received a three months' extension of his leave.

CHAPLAIN THOMAS W. BARRY, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Fort Leavenworth for several years past, will shortly leave there for duty at Fort Sidney, Neb.

LIEUTENANT JAMES FORNANCE, 13th U. S. Infantry, closed up his recruiting affairs at Davenport, Iowa, this week, and now goes to Louisville to open a rendezvous.

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. POND, U. S. A., was in Washington this week, consulting with Quartermaster-General Holabird in reference to certain building matters at Fort Riley.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EDGERTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, has entered upon duty at the Military Academy, West Point, and received the hearty welcome from his many friends there.

LIEUTENANT F. W. SIBLEY, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, has succeeded Lieut. C. B. Schofield as regimental adjutant. Lieut. Sibley is an experienced officer of nearly fifteen years service.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. JOHNSON, Captain 24th U. S. Inf., of Fort Apache, has gone to Mandeville, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, on a few months' visit to his family.

LIEUTENANT G. W. S. STEVENS, 5th U. S. Artillery, was in Washington early in the week in charge of the non-commissioned escort from Fort Monroe, over the remains of General Roger Jones.

MAJOR S. S. SUMNER, U. S. A., Acting Inspector-General on the staff of General Gibbon, has been on an official visit to Fort Canby, Wash. Ty., there being some question of regarrisoning that post.

GENERAL HORATIO C. KING responded to the toast, "The Citizen Soldier in the War of the Rebellion," at the annual dinner last week in Brooklyn, of the Veterans of the 47th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. The *Citizen* says that "he made an eloquent address, and kept the table in a roar with his witty allusions."

CAPTAIN JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, entered upon duty at the Headquarters Division of the Atlantic at Governor's Island early in the week, and is now busily engaged in mapping out the programme for heavy artillery instruction during the coming season.

THE retirement of Captain William Badger, 6th U. S. Infantry, promotes 1st Lieutenant John Carland to a captaincy, and 2d Lieutenant R. B. Turner, to a 1st lieutenancy. This will likely cause Captain Carland to change base from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Lewis, and Lieutenant Turner from Fort Lewis to Fort Leavenworth. Captain Carland served during the war, rising to the grade of Major, 23d Michigan Infantry, entered the regular Army in 1867, and will be retired for age August 15, 1892.

CAPT. B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Art., left New York this week on a visit to the South.

CAPT. H. J. NOWLAN, 7th U. S. Cav., was expected in Dayton, O., this week, on recruiting business.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Thursday, from a short leave.

MAJ. L. Y. LORING, surgeon U. S. A., has left Fort Mojave, Ariz., for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

MISS WILSON, daughter of Gen. Thos. Wilson, U. S. A., of Chicago, who has been ill for several months, is recovering.

DR. W. A. THOMPSON, of Phœnix, Md., has arrived at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., for duty with the Indian prisoners there.

CAPT. M. C. WESSELLS, 24th U. S. Inf., has been called East from Arizona by the recent death of his father at Litchfield, Conn.

CAPT. A. C. MARKLEY, 24th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Thomas, Ariz., is at Laredo, Tex. He expects to rejoin his company in March.

COL. J. E. YARD, 18th U. S. Inf., appeared before the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth Jan. 24, and afterwards returned to Fort Hays.

LIEUT. G. S. CARTWRIGHT, U. S. A., lately at Roxbury, N. Y., is expected to rejoin his company in Arizona about the middle of February.

GEN. GEO. D. RUGGLES, U. S. A., has arrived in San Francisco, where many old friends are glad to see him. He has entered upon duty at Gen. Miles's headquarters.

CAPTAIN H. L. HASKELL, 12th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Haskell gave a charming reception to Colonel E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Inf., East on leave, at David's Island on Thursday.

THE engagement is announced of W. C. Endicott, son of the Secretary of War, and Miss Theron, niece of Mr. Samuel Ward, lately of New York City and now of Washington.

CAPT. H. G. BURTON, assistant surgeon U. S. A., for some time past at Saratoga Springs, is still in poor health, and will not be able to resume duty for several months to come.

MAJ. E. R. KELLOGG, 8th U. S. Inf., will close up his recruiting affairs in Cleveland, O., in a few days, and join a post in the Dept. of the Platte, probably Fort Robinson, Neb., towards the end of May.

LIEUTENANT W. O. CORY, 15th Infantry, says the Kansas City *Evening News*, who is in town, besides being the handsomest man in the Army, is one of the wealthiest. He has the finest establishment at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN D. J. YOUNG, U. S. A., and family have removed from R street to 1320 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C. Their daughter, Mrs. E. V. Smith, of Fort Leavenworth, will remain with them during the winter. Mrs. Young and Mrs. Smith will be at home Wednesdays in February.

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL, U. S. A., emphatically contradicts the recent press statement, that he was a witness of a discourtesy shown Mrs. Harrison by Mrs. Blaine, and that therefore Mr. Blaine would not be a member of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet. He says: "I neither saw or said anything of the kind."

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, has taken over the duties of post adjutant at Fort Porter, N. Y., in succession to Captain Chas. Hay, Commissary of Subsistence, who still however remains at Porter, as he has much work there on his hands in connection with the rebuilding of the post which has been going on for some time.

SHOULD Col. John E. Yard, 18th U. S. Inf., soon be retired, which is likely, as it is understood the Fort Leavenworth Board has recommended his retirement, the following promotions will ensue: Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Lazelle, 23d, to Colonel, 18th; Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th, to Lieutenant-Colonel, 23d, and Captain E. W. Whittemore, 15th, to Major, 10th.

COLONEL W. A. RUCKER, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Rucker, of Fort Leavenworth, gave a handsome reception Jan. 23, as a compliment to their guest, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles. A large number of officers and ladies and a number of ladies and gentlemen from Leavenworth City availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to this most estimable lady, who made so many friends when Gen. Miles was stationed at the fort. The 6th Infantry orchestra furnished beautiful music. The reception party, consisting of Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. Miles and Miss Rollins, daughter of Captain Rollins, of Columbus, Mo., also a guest of Colonel and Mrs. Rucker, cordially welcomed the guests. Choice refreshments were served. This was a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who, thanks to kindly and untiring efforts of their host and hostess, passed a most delightful evening.

HENRY M. STANLEY'S real name is John Rowlands. Noah Brooks has written an article on Stanley for the February number of "St. Nicholas." He tells us that "Stanley was born in Wales, near the little town of Denbigh, and his parents were so poor that when he was about three years old he was sent to the poorhouse of St. Asaph to be brought up and educated. When he was 13 years old he was turned loose to take care of himself. Young though he was, he was ambitious and well informed. As a lad, he taught school in the village of Mold, Flintshire, North Wales. Getting tired of this, he made his way to Liverpool, England, when he was about 14 years of age, and there he shipped as cabin-boy on board a sailing vessel bound to New Orleans, in the promised land to which so many British youths ever turn their eyes. In New Orleans he fell in with a kindly merchant, a Mr. Stanley, who adopted him and gave him his name; for our young hero's real name was John Rowlands, and he was not Stanley until he became an American, as you see. Mr. Stanley died before Henry came of age, leaving no will, and the lad was again left to shift for himself. Young Stanley lived in New Orleans until 1861, when he was 21 years old, having been born in 1840. Then the great Civil War broke out, and Stanley went into the Confederate Army."

CAPT. C. A. EARNEST, 8th Inf., on two months leave from Fort Niobrara, is at Garnet, Kas.

CAPTAIN J. W. PULLMAN, U. S. Army, visiting at Meadville, Pa., has had his leave extended one month.

LIEUTENANT L. A. DURFEE, 7th U. S. Inf., was to leave Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., the latter part of this week, to return towards the end of March.

MAJOR JAMES JACKSON, 2d U. S. Cav., who has been spending the winter in New York City and vicinity, will join his regiment on the Pacific Coast in the spring.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MCCREERY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., visited friends this week at 350 Lexington avenue, New York City, on his return to Fort Warren, Mass., from leave.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS BLACK is understood to be a candidate for the prospective vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department which occurs by the retirement of Colonel Card on Feb. 15 next.

GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD is to deliver a lecture at Cold Spring, N. Y., another at Erie, Pa., and a third at Kansas City, Mo., for the benefit of the relief funds of the G. A. R. posts at those several places.

LIEUTENANT JOHN A. PERRY, 10th U. S. Infantry, the oldest son of Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., has been detailed as Acting A. D. C. to Gen. Grierson, commanding the Department of Arizona, and has taken up his residence in Los Angeles.

THE proceedings of the Retiring Board in the case of Col. John E. Yard, 18th Inf., were received at the War Department Jan. 29. It is understood that he was recommended for retirement, which action will probably be carried out within a very few days, as the necessary vacancy on the limited list now exists.

RICHMOND SCHOFIELD, having been born in Richmond, Va., when his father, Major-Gen. Schofield, was commanding the 1st Military District, under the reconstruction acts, was named for the capital of the Old Dominion. He was educated at the Illinois University at Chicago, founded by Stephen A. Douglas, and, like his distinguished father, has a special aptitude for mathematics. He is fond of outdoor sports and is regarded by his comrades as something of an athlete. It is understood he, in his fondness for outdoor life, contemplated entering into the cattle business, but a stay of some months on a ranch in New Mexico proved too isolated an existence for his tastes and he sought an appointment in the Military Service which he has been fortunate in securing. He has travelled abroad and being an amiable, intelligent, cultivated young man, liked by those who know him, will prove a fine soldier and a companionable comrade.—*K. C. Times.*

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, referring to the marriage at Trinity Cathedral, Jan. 23, of Lieut. E. H. Brooke, 21st U. S. Inf., to Miss Margaretta McClintock, says: "Among those representing the Army we noticed General and Mrs. Brooke, General and Mrs. Wheaton, Colonel and Mrs. Henry, Lieutenant and Mrs. Mallory, Lieutenants Crisman, Kinzie, Rowell, Lieutenant and Mrs. Towsley, Captain Ray, Dr. and Mrs. Haskin, Dr. and Mrs Brown, Lieutenant Parke, of Fort Sidney, brother-in-law of the groom, Major Hughes and Lieutenant Sarson. A few minutes after 5, the bridal party entered the church preceded by the ushers, then Lieutenant Truitt and Miss Gertrude Chambers, Mr. Faber and Miss McClintock, and lastly the bride leaning on the arm of her father. Miss McClintock as she passed up the aisle presented a perfect picture of glorious womanhood. At the chancel rail the party was met by Lieutenant Brooke and his best man, Lieutenant Wright, 2d Inf., after which Dean Gardner read the impressive wedding service of the Episcopal Church. After the ceremony a reception was given at the residence of the bride's parents, succeeding which the newly married couple departed for Portland, Ore., via San Francisco."

CAPT. A. P. COOKE, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., was in New York City this week.

ADMIRAL DAVID PORTER, U. S. N., has been mustered in as comrade of Naval Post 400, G. A. R.

COMMANDER FREDERICK RODGERS, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR JOS. FEASTER, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29, to inspect certain machinery.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., registered at the Menger Hotel, San Francisco, en route to the city of Mexico.

LIEUTENANT A. G. PAUL, U. S Navy, has rented his Newport cottage (on Mill street) to Mr. Arthur Leary and sister, of New York.

LIEUTENANT W. McC. LITTLE, U. S. N., and Mrs. Little, sailed for Europe on Saturday last. They were accompanied by Mrs. Chartrand, Mrs. Little's mother.

LIEUTENANT WYCKOFF, U. S. Navy, who has been on a visit to Colonel and Mrs. Wilson, at their residence in Washington, has gone to Newport to his post of duty.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER S. W. VERY, U. S. N., and Assistant Professor H. Marion, both on duty at the Naval Academy, were in Washington during the early part of the week.

MRS. ANGELA MALLORY, widow of Stephen Russell Mallory, who was Secretary of the Confederate States Navy, fell from a street car in New Orleans last week, breaking her left arm and sustaining other serious bruises. The lady is now 72 years old.

CAPTAINS ROBERT BOYD and Francis M. Ramsay and Comdr. W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., have been appointed by Secretary Whitney on the commission to select the most desirable location in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico for the establishment of a navy-yard as authorized by Congress in the last Naval bill. They are now in session at the Navy Department preparing their preliminary work.

REAR ADMIRAL ALFRED TAYLOR, U. S. N., retired, is in Washington on a visit to his son, Captain A. B. Taylor, of the Army. His daughter accompanies him, and they expect to remain some time.

MRS. WASHINGTON, wife of Pay Director Richard Washington, U. S. N., and Mrs. Wallace, wife of Captain R. R. Wallace, U. S. N. have jointly issued cards for Tuesdays in February. They will take the form of afternoon teas and be given at their quarters, in the Portland Flats, Washington.

MARIE WAINWRIGHT (Mrs. Louis James), although the daughter of a brave old commander of the U. S. Navy, the granddaughter of a bishop of Virginia, and related to the Bayards of Delaware and the Pages of Virginia, never used her social status to advance her interests on the stage, but worked her way to her present high position by merits alone. —*Ex.*

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS, of Illinois, in a recent conversation on Samoan affairs, said: Rear Admi. Kimberly will conduct himself in a manner that will be entirely satisfactory to the sixty millions of people who are watching his every movement with intense interest. He is one of the most distinguished officers in the American Navy, a man of pluck and discretion, and, as we say out West, a fighter from way back. A prominent Naval officer is also quoted as saying: "I have known Kimberly for a number of years, and have been with him in all sorts of affairs. He is one of the most conservative men in the service. Nothing ever ruffles him, and in the performance of any duty intrusted to him you can always rest assured that it will be looked after if such a thing is possible."

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "Commander Heyerman, of the *Yantic*, U. S. N., has resumed his residence at the Mansion House, where he has stopped between intervals of sea duty for many years. A more gallant sailor and a heartier gentleman the service does not contain. The devotion of his men to him and his care for them under all circumstances were never better exemplified than on the *Yantic's* recent trip to Port au Prince. When the fever broke out he made his cabin the hospital and his own nursing, his own stores and his own ministered sympathy were drawn on without limit. A friend of his, also a Naval officer, tells the Rambler a good story of the experience of the captain in Hayti. The American minister there is a consequential colored man, of yellow hue, Dr. J. E. W. Thompson, who certainly believes in magnifying his office. The commander, in accordance with custom, gave to the minister a dinner, at which Admiral Luce was also present. The dinner was an excellent one, and the champagne was the Widow with a yellow label. It should be said that Naval commanders are hospitable at their own expense. The next time Thompson called after the dinner, Perrier Jouett was set before him. 'That's not good enough for me,' he indignantly exclaimed. Nevertheless he got no other. On the last night of the old year, on his elaborately engraved official card the minister resident coolly wrote: 'My dear captain, I will trouble you to invite me to dine with you to morrow, that we may properly celebrate the New Year together.' Fortunately the admiral's instructions permitted the *Yantic* to head northward at that time."

RECENT DEATHS.

DIED at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 26, Brig. Gen. Roger Jones, Inspector General, U. S. A. Gen. Jones was a native of the District of Columbia, the son of Gen. Roger Jones, formerly and for many years Assistant and Inspector General of the Army, and was graduated at West Point in 1851. He was first assigned to the Mounted Rifles as brevet 2d lieutenant, and a year later became a 2d lieutenant. He was appointed 1st lieutenant in 1857, and A. Q. M. and captain in 1861. In November, 1861, he was made a major and assistant inspector general; lieutenant colonel in 1867; colonel in 1887, and reached the head of his corps, with the rank of brigadier general, Aug. 20, 1888. Immediately after repairing to Washington to assume the office he was taken dangerously ill, unquestionably the result of uninterrupted and exhausting labor for the past eight years in the performance of his duties as inspector general of the Division of the Atlantic, and after lingering in weakness for four months upon Governor's Island, to which post he had returned for rest and possible cure, was removed to Fort Monroe, where he died Jan. 26 as the result of an abscess in his thigh.

Gen. Jones's promotion to major and appointment to the corps of inspector general in November, 1861, so soon following upon his reaching the rank of captain, was the merited reward of a very gallant and soldierly achievement, which demonstrated his nerve, self command and willingness to assume responsibility, and proved his inherent and inherited fitness for the profession which he loved. In April, 1862, Gen., then Lieutenant, Jones was in command of Harper's Ferry Arsenal, with 45 men, and it was well known that an assault was soon to be made upon the place by a force of several thousand rebels under the immediate command of Gen. Harper, for the purpose of securing the 30,000 stand of arms there in store, for the use of the Confederacy. To prevent this, Lieut. Jones took such prompt and effectual precautions that he succeeded not only in effecting his retreat into Pennsylvania with all his force, but snatched the coveted prey from the very jaws of the assaulting forces by blowing up and destroying by fire nearly the entire store of weapons.

Lieut. Jones's own description of this remarkable achievement is found on page 125 of the first volume of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," published by Harper Bros. It is too long, brief and modest as it is, to insert in this short notice of its hero.

In the new and different duties to which General Jones was assigned upon his promotion to assistant inspector general he had less opportunity to make manifest to the world the mental qualities which are demanded for the making of a successful general in command of troops in active service. But the qualities were there. The same resolution which he thereafter showed in correcting abuses and neglects of duty on the part of his brother officers of the Army would have made him an admirable leader in the field. The same sagacity with which he detected those abuses and neglects would have made him fully ready to meet the ever-varying phases of a campaign. The firmness which was a marked trait in his character through life would have served his purpose in the most critical movements of a battle. He was rigid in his ideas of discipline and subordination, and yet as gentle and kind as a woman. He was as courteous to the humblest private who sought an interview as to the highest officer with whom his duties brought him in contact. His manners were cordial and trustful, though habitually grave. All men respected and liked him; those who knew him well could not but admire and love him. His death leaves a void in the higher ranks of the Army which it will be hard to fill, and will demand from his successors in the eminent stations he has held for, unhappily, so short a time, the possession of the highest qualities of mind and character, if they would adequately take his place.

Valuable is the example set by him for the emulation of us whom he has left to mourn his death; not only in his untiring devotion to duty and unswerving fidelity to trust, but in his sweetness and gentleness of disposition, his kindness of heart, his guilelessness of nature, his freedom from all self-seeking, his lovableness, his instinctive amiability, which without a trace of weakness led him to the gentlest judgment of his fellows and the readiest forgiveness of those who did him wrong. And mingled with all those precious traits, and blending them into one harmonious whole, was a courtesy of manner which sprang instinctively from his heart, and which singularly enhanced the value of his friendship.

It was not given to our friend to attain even the shorter period which the psalmist allots as the measure of our days. Its whole duration was less than fifty-eight years. But in those years he has done much good. Without the spur of ambition, as that passion is vulgarly felt and shown, and with a sense of duty as his habitual guide, his life has been a blessing to its possessor, and to those whom it most nearly touched, and whom he has left on earth to bear their sorrows as they may, it has been a source of unvarying happiness and calm. To him the touching words of the author of wisdom are finely applicable:

> The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God and there shall no torment touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seem to die, and their departure is taken for misery and their going from us to be utter destruction. But they are in peace. For though they be punished in the sight of man, yet is their hope full of immortality. And having been a little chastised, they shall be greatly rewarded; for God proved them, and found them worthy of Himself. As gold in the furnace hath He tried them, and received them as a burnt offering.
>
> Honorable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years. But wisdom is the gray hair with men, and an unspotted life is old age.

The funeral took place at Washington on Monday from St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the body was buried at Arlington Cemetery with military honors. The pall bearers were Gen. Hunt, Gen. Casey, Cols. Kelton, Breckenridge, Hodges, Lt. Col. Sawtelle, Gen. O. B. Willcox, retired, and Gen. C. N. Wilcox. The War Department closed at 1 P. M., as a mark of respect. General Jones was a nephew of Thomas Y. Catesby Jones, a naval officer who died in 1858, and a brother of Catesby Ap Jones, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1836, and resigned on April 17, 1861, to enter the service of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Roger Jones is a daughter of Col. Llewellyn Jones, of the 1st Cav., who died in 1875, and a sister-in-law of Generals Innis N. Palmer and Lawrence Pike Graham, U. S. A. General Jones leaves three children—a married daughter, Mrs. Wisner, an unmarried daughter and a son who is engaged in business in New York.

AT the funeral of General Mackenzie, of which we gave a brief account last week, the pall bearers were Gen. Parke, Gen. Whipple, General John P. Hatch, Col. Michie, Lieut.-Col. Gillespie, and Capts. Spurgin, Dorst and James Parker, to all of whom the deceased was endeared by the closest ties of love and friendship. It was noticeable that the number of people in attendance at the funeral was unusually large. Among them were Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, Lieut.-Comdr. Fred. Rodgers, Lieutenant-Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (brother of the General), Lt. Raymond P. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Gen. Comstock, Gen. Davies, Captains Boehm and Albee, U. S. A.; Capt. F. V. Greene, Lieut. Carter, 6th Cavalry; Mr. A. C. Tyler (formerly 4th Cavalry), the Messrs. Duer, Mr. Irving, Dr. Dold and Mr. August Belmont, Jr. The casket, wrapped in the American flag and bearing the dead officer's sword and chapeau, was placed, on its arrival at West Point, upon a caisson drawn by six black horses, and escorted to the chapel. After the services there by Dr. Postlethwaite, it was escorted to the cemetery, the caisson being followed by a gray charger, draped in black, equipped with saddle, spurred boots and sword, minute guns being fired during the progress of the procession. After the burial service, three volleys were fired over the grave by the cadets and taps were sounded by a cavalry trumpeter. Six cavalry sergeants were selected as body bearers and a cavalry non-commissioned officer led the riderless horse.

IN an obituary notice of the late Lieut.-Col. Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., the New York Commandery Loyal Legion outline his 28 years' efficient service and say: "Not only as a successful engineer did these years of useful labor establish for him an enviable reputation, but they showed him to be eminently a good soldier, devoted to his duty and conscientious in the performance of every trust confided to his care. During the latter years of his life he was a great sufferer from rheumatism, and though frequently obliged to seek rest by leaves of absence, his devotion to duty would not permit him to remain long away from his official labors, and upon the last occasion he resumed his duties in opposition to the advice of his chief who would gladly have given him a longer rest. In his official life he was loyal to his seniors, courteous to his equals and considerate to his juniors. In all the relations of life he performed his part well, and his loss is sincerely regretted by his comrades whose esteem and affection he always commanded."

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the late Capt. Wm. Preston Graves, 2d U. S. Artillery, whose death and military career we referred to last week, says: "He was the last surviving son of the Hon. W. J. Graves, of Kentucky. In October, 1874, Major Graves married Miss Hetty Scott, of Fredericksburg, Va., who, with four children, survives him. His married life was a most happy one. He was a kind and devoted husband, father, a true and loyal friend, a modest, courteous, large-hearted man, who made, wherever he went, a large number of warm friends and no enemies. Funeral services were held at Little Rock Barracks on Jan. 22. The body was then taken to the Union Depot under the escort of his battery, commanded by 1st Lieut. J. E. Eastman, 2d Artillery, and thence to Louisville, Ky., for burial in the family plot in Cave Hill Cemetery."

SAMUEL MORSE FELTON, who died in Philadelphia, Jan. 24, was, says the *Inquirer*, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad when the war broke out. He early discovered the dangers that menaced President Lincoln on his journey to Washington in February, 1861, and the President-elect's secret journey to the capital was planned and directed by him. When Washington was cut off from the loyal States by the events of the 19th of April, 1861, the vigilance and energy of Mr. Felton were of material service to the country in conceiving and opening the route by way of Annapolis, which preserved the capital from falling into the hands of the secessionists. In connection with the late J. Edgar Thomson and Admiral Dupont this route was secured and made effective.

CAPTAIN J. B. RIFE, who was instantly killed at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 29, by being thrown from his carriage, was appointed 2d lieutenant, 6th U. S. Infantry, Aug. 5, 1861, rose to the rank of captain in 1865, and resigned March 1, 1872. He received the brevet of captain in September, 1862, for his gallantry at Antietam. He was a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania and his death is much regretted.

THE funeral of the late P. A. Surg. W. G. G. Willson, U. S. N., took place at Easton, Md., Jan. 25. The pallbearers were Drs. E. R. Tripp and J. A. Johnson, Col. Oswald Tilghman, Wilfred Bateman, Edward Jenkins and Thos. S. Hayward. The interment was in Spring Hill Cemetery.

THE Rev. Dr. Charles Goodrich, who died at New Orleans Jan. 27, was rector of St. Paul's Church in that city during the war, and was sent to Fort Lafayette for omitting in his services the prayer for the President of the United States.

CAPTAIN OSCAR H. NEALY, who served gallantly during the war, as an officer of the 11th U. S. Inf., and resigned in 1866, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.

COLONEL OLIVER KEESE, who served with gallantry during the war as colonel of the 118th New York, died Jan. 24, at Titusville, Pa.

CAPTAIN ISAAC WOOD, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 28, aged ninety-three.

MRS. MCKIM, a daughter of the late Commodore P. F. Voorhees, U. S. N., died in Baltimore, Jan. 25.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 29, 1889.

THERE has been built at this yard a very pretty launch for the Training Station at Newport, to be used as a ferry-boat between the station and city, and for towing the training vessels in and out of the harbor. The hull is of wood, coppered, and of the following dimensions: Length over all, 65'.6"; length between perpendiculars, 60'.1"; breadth of beam, extreme, 13'.9"; depth, 5'; draught forward, 3'.1"; draught aft, 4'.2"; displacement, 30 tons. There is a house on deck 51 feet in length and 9 feet in width. The forward cabin has seats for 12, and the after cabin for 20 persons. The machinery was designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and built at this yard. It is known as "Type A, No. 2," and consists of a vertical inverted cylinder, direct-acting, compound engine of the following dimensions: No. of cylinders, 2; diameter of high press. cyld., 6.5 ins.; diameter of low press. cyld., 11.5 ins.; stroke of pistons, 9 ins. The valves are unbalanced three-parted slides worked by Stephenson link motion; the crank shaft is of steel forged in one piece, with cranks at right angles; all the working parts are of steel. Total weight of engine complete to the coupling of shafting, 1,247¼ pounds. The propeller is of bronze, with uniform pitch and thin blades. Diameter, 3'.6"; pitch, 4'.0"; weight, 134 pounds. The boiler is of the coil type, known as Ward's, size H; diameter, 60 ins. It rests upon a plate-iron tank containing 80 gallons of water, and this, with another tank, form a reserve of 200 gallons. The boiler can be run by natural or forced draught, the latter being on the closed ash pit system; the air being forced into the ash pit by a fan blower driven by a small oscillating engine. With natural draught the launch made 10.5 knots; pressure of steam, 130 pounds; vacuum, 24 ins.; revolutions, 250. The horse power developed about 48. There is no doubt a much greater speed could be obtained with natural or forced draught. Jan. 25 the launch left for Newport, but, owing to a fog, put into Provincetown that afternoon, leaving there the following morning about six. She arrived at Newport that evening. During the passage she averaged speed was eight knots. The engine and boiler performed very well; there was but one stoppage, and that only for a few minutes, to tighten a joint in the steam that leaked from the working of the boat. This was certainly a severe test to all new machinery, and its good performance speaks highly for its excellence, both in design and workmanship. The machinery is very compact, occupying but small space, yet giving facility to all working parts.

PRESIDENT CARNOT is said to have signed a decree authorizing the Minister of Marine to order of private shipbuilding firms two ironclad cruisers of from 4,000 to 5,000 tons and 15 torpedo vessels for coast defense.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS, Jan. 25, 1889.

Third Artillery.

First Lieut. James O'Hara, to be captain, Nov. 30, 1888, vice Mount, resigned.

Second Lieut. David J. Rumbough, to be first lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1888, vice O'Hara, promoted.

First Cavalry.

First Lieut. Otto L. Hein, to be captain, Jan. 16, 1889, vice Hunter, appointed major and judge-advocate.

Second Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson, to be first lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1889, vice Hein, promoted.

Fifth Cavalry.

First Lieut. George H. Paddock, to be captain, Jan. 16, 1889, vice Davis, appointed major and judge-advocate.

Second Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, to be first lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1889, vice Paddock, promoted.

Tenth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. John B. McDonald, to be first lieutenant, Jan. 15, 1889, vice Jouett, resigned.

Second Artillery.

First Lieut. Asher C. Taylor, to be captain, Jan. 20, 1889, vice Graves, deceased.

Second Lieut. John T. Thompson, to be first lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1889, vice Taylor, promoted.

Fourth Artillery.

Second Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, to be first lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1889, vice Craig, appointed captain and assistant quartermaster.

First Artillery.

Additional Second Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, of the Fifth Artillery, to be second lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1888, vice Harmon, promoted.

Third Artillery.

Additional Second Lieut. Peyton C. March, to be second lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1888, vice Rumbough, promoted.

Jan. 30, 1889.

First Cavalry.

First Lieut. Thos. Knox, to be captain, Jan. 28, 1889, vice Jackson, promoted, to the 2d Cav.

Second Lieut. Albert L. Mills, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1889, vice Knox, promoted.

Second Cavalry.

Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., to be major, Jan. 23 1889, vice Bennett, retired.

First Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Loomis L. Langdon, 2d Art., to be Col., Jan. 28, 1889, vice Tidball, retired.

Capt. John E. Egan, 4th Art., to be major, Jan. 25, 1889, vice Frank, promoted, to the 2d Art.

Second Artillery.

Major Royal T Frank, 1st Art., to be lieutenant colonel, Jan. 25, 1889, vice Langdon, promoted to the 1st. Art.

Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. Richard P. Strong, to be captain, Jan. 25, 1889, vice Egan, promoted, to the 1st Art.

Second Lieut. Adelbert Crookhite, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1889, vice Strong, promoted.

Colonel Joseph C. Breckinridge, inspector general, to be inspector general, with the rank of brigadier general, vice Jones, deceased.

G. O. 8, H. Q. A., Jan. 29, 1889.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

It is with great regret that the Secretary of War announces the death of Brigadier General Roger Jones, Inspector General of the Army, which occurred at Fort Monroe, Va., on Saturday, the 26th instant; for the Army has lost the services of a conscientious officer of great experience and good judgment, and most faithful in the discharge of every duty.

[Here follows a *resumé* of his military services as given elsewhere.]

By command of Major General Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 2, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Jan. 19, 1889.

Publishes memoranda of laws and instructions relating to the action of troops operating in the Indian country.

G. O. 1, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Jan. 26, 1889.

Capt. James Chester, 3d Artillery, having reported in compliance with par. 5, S. O. 8, c. s., from these Headquarters, is, under the approval of the Major General Commanding the Army, and in accordance with the terms of G. O. 108, H. Q. A., December 7, 1888, hereby assigned to duty, and announced, as inspector of artillery target practice in the Div. of the Atlantic, with station at Div. H. Q., Governor's Island, N. Y. H.

By command of Major General Howard:
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 23, 1889.

By authority of the Secretary of War, 2d Lieut. John A Perry, 10th Infantry, is appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Department Commander.

By order of Colonel Grierson:
WM. J. VOLKMAR, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding, Dept. Platte, will proceed to Fort Robinson on public business (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. Platte).

Aide-de-Camp.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Fort Verde and San Carlos, A. T., to carry out instructions (S. O. 5, Jan. 16, Div. Pacific).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. George D. Ruggles, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is announced as assistant adjutant general of the Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California (G. O. 2, Jan. 19, Div. Pacific).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Wm. E. Birkhimer, Act'g Judge Adv., is detailed recorder of the retiring board at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 3, Jan. 16, D. Columbia).

Major George B. Davis, Judge Adv., is assigned to duty in the War Dept. until further orders (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, Dep'y Judge Adv. Gen., having completed the duty upon which he was ordered to Washington, will return to Chicago (S. O., Jan. 29, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The leave granted Capt. John W. Pullman, Asst. Q. M., is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 29, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, D. Q. M. Gen., is extended ten days (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major Michael P. Small, C. of S., is extended two months (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major Wm. F. Tucker, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Myer, Washington Barracks, Fort McHenry, and Fort Monroe, to pay the troops to Jan. 31 (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Major L. Y. Loring, surgeon (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Arizona).

Capt. H. O. Perley, asst. surg., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Wayne (S. O. 25, Jan. 30, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, asst. surg., will accompany Light Battery E, 1st Art., changing station from Vancouver Barracks to Presidio, San Francisco (S. O. 6, Jan. 22, D. Columbia).

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Henry G. Burton, asst. surg., is extended six months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Curtis E. Price, asst. surg., is extended two months (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Priv. Joseph Fouque, Fort Meade, is assigned to duty at Fort Marcy (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Hospl. Steward Wm. Roberts (S. O. 9, Jan. 24, Dept. Mo.)

Hospl. Steward Waldemar F. Grosse, Camp Poplar River, will proceed to Fort Buford for temporary duty (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Private Wm. Phillips, Hospl. Corps, Fort Du Chesne, is assigned to duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Private Wm. Sheenan, Hospital Corps, Fort Sill, is assigned to duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

The Commanding Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hospl. Steward Arthur W. Wright, Fort Sheridan (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 10, Jan. 29, C. E.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E. (S. O. 7, Jan. 24, C. E.)

1st Sergt. James F. Nutty, Co. B, Batt'n of Engrs., will be discharged the service of the U. S. on order (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept., will proceed to Fort Hamilton and Watervliet Arsenal on public business (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Thomas W. Barry is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will report for duty at Fort Sidney (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and L, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Col. N. A. M. Dudley will inspect cavalry horses at Fort Custer, for which Capt. Albert G. Forse, Troop D, and 1st Lieut. William H. Miller, Troop B, are accountable (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Dak.)

Pvt. John Coss, Troop I, Fort Leavenworth, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. He will be sent to Fort Verde for duty (S. O., Jan. 28, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs., E, G, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Rowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.

Major Michael Cooney (promoted from Captain, 9th Cav.), will report to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to a station (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Cunliffe H. Murray and 2d Lieut. Letcher Hardeman are detailed additional members of G. C.-M. (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Ariz.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Capt. J. B. Kerr will proceed to Fort Union to inspect cavalry horses (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, recruiting officer, Cincinnati, is authorized to visit his branch rendezvous at Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 31 (S. O. 20, Jan. 25, Rec. Ser.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. John M. Kelley, Troop G (S. O. 11, Jan. 24, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Major Samuel S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Fort Canby (S. O. 4, Jan. 17, D. Columbia.)

Based upon Surgeon's certificate, leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut.-Col. J. K. Mizner, Fort Meade (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Dak.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, with Senior Vet. Surg. John Tempany, 9th Cav., and Mr. John C. Hughes, civilian inspector are appointed to inspect in Omaha, Neb., horses for the 9th Cav. (S. O. 9, Jan. 26, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., A, B, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C and K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E and F, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

Troop E (Kelley's) will proceed from Fort Grant to San Carlos in time to reach there by Feb. 10, for temporary duty, relieving Troop H (Cooper's). Upon arrival of Troop E at San Carlos, Troop H will return to Fort Apache (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Levi P. Hunt will report to the C. O. Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty at the Cavalry Depot (S. O. 18, Jan. 23, Rec. Ser.)

Vet. Surg. Fred Foster will proceed to Fort Union to inspect cavalry horses (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E,* G, H, I, L, and K,* Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
* Light battery.

Light Bat. E is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks and will take station at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 6, Jan. 19, Div. P.)

The retirement from active service, Jan. 25, by operation of law, of Col. John C. Tidball, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Candidate Sergt. M. A. Gray, Bat. H, having furnished evidence that he is legally authorized to assume the name of Moses Gray Zalinski, will be borne as of the latter name (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; A,* Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F,* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Jackson Bks., La.
* Light battery.

Capt. Henry G. Litchfield will inspect clothing and equipage, and ord. and ord. stores at St. Francis Barracks, for which the C. O. Bat. G is responsible (S. O. 24, Jan. 29, Div. A.)

The Q. M. Dept. will provide transportation from Fort Clinch to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for 3,000 pounds of mortar powder, invoiced to 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, Act. Ord. Officer (S. O. 26, Jan. 31, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs., E, F,* I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. D,* Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
* Light battery.

The C. O. Jefferson Barracks will send recruits for the 3d Cavalry to San Antonio, in charge of Capt. B. K. Roberts (S. O. 19, Jan. 24, Rec. Ser.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

Pvt. Denis McCormack, Co. B, Fort Gaston, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., on public business (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. Platte.)

Capt. William Badger, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. Patrick McFarlane has been promoted sergeant and Pvt. Charles Brown corporal in Co. G.

Corpl. Charles Roeper has been promoted sergeant and Pvts. William May and Leo Salomon corporals in Co. D.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The leave granted Capt. Egbert B. Savage is extended two months (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

Major Edgar R. Kellogg (promoted from Captain 18th Inf.), is relieved from duty on recruiting service, and will join the station to which assigned in the Dept. of Platte (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, to take effect when relieved from recruiting duty, is granted Major Edgar R. Kellogg (S. O., Jan. 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Haden (S. O., Jan. 29, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. John W. Nichols, Co. I, Fort Robinson, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Leave for ten days, to commence on or about Feb. 3, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry O. S. Heistand, Fort Ontario (S. O. 25, Jan. 30, Div. A.)

1st Lieuts. Francis W. Mansfield and Pierce M. B. Travis will report to the C. O. Fort Ontario, N. Y., for temporary Gar. C.-M. duty, and will then return to Madison Barracks (S. O. 25, Jan. 30, Div. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C and E, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

1st Lieut. James Fornance will, upon the closing of his rendezvous at Davenport; Jan. 31, proceed to Louisville and relieve 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., in charge of the branch rendezvous in that city (S. O. 16, Jan. 21, Rec. Ser.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T., E and K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The regiment qualified 300 sharpshooters and 112 marksmen in 1888.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton

Hdqrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and B, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, Fort D. A. Russell, to take effect about Feb. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. Platte.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Pvt. August Schlatt, Co. I, Camp Poplar River, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and G, Ft. Totten, D. T.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Oskaloosa M. Smith, having reported, will proceed to join his company at Fort Keogh (S. O. 12, Jan. 25, Div. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Col. Henry M. Black and 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, Adjt., are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne (S. O. 25, Jan. 30, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, H, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and E, San Carlos, Ariz.; G and I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. M. C. Wessells (S. O. 5, Jan. 12, D. Ariz.)

Col. Z. R. Bliss will proceed on public business from Fort Bayard to Fort Selden (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Ariz.)

Co. G (Johnson's) will proceed from Fort Apache to Fort Thomas and take station (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. H. C. Keene, Jr., will proceed to San Carlos and report for duty with Co. C, during the temporary absence of Capt. Wessells (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, D. Ariz.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Alfred C. Markley is further extended one month (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.)

(*For Late Army Orders see page 454.*)

Retired Officers.

Under the authority conferred by act of Congress approved Dec. 24, 1888, Col. Andrew J. Smith is, by direction of the President, placed upon the retired list of the Army, as colonel of cavalry, to date from Jan. 22, 1889 (S. O., Jan. 29, H. Q. A.)

Military Academy.

Cadet Jacob H. G. Lazelle, 4th Class, is granted leave until June 20, 1889, when he will join the then 3d Class (S. O., Jan. 24, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Union, N. M., Jan. 28. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Albert P. Morrow, 6th Cav.; Major Henry Lippincott, Surg.; Capt. Charles L. Davis, 1st Lieut. John H. Shollenberger, and 2d Lieut. William C. Wren, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John N. Glass, 6th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 6, Jan. 18, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 23. Detail: Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th Inf.; Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th Inf.; Capt. T. J. Lloyd, 19th Inf.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John Carland, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Martin, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. H. Beach, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. A. Irons, 20th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 9, Jan. 21, Dept. M.)

At the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 23. Detail: Major J. P. Wright, Med. Dept.; Chaplain J. B. McCleery; 1st Lieut. G. S. Hoyt, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. W. Mason, 4th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 10, Jan. 22, Dept. M.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Marshall I. Ludington, D. Q. M. G.; Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George A. Dodd, 3d Cav., will assemble at Philadelphia, from time to time, to fix the responsibility for deficiencies or damages existing in C., C. or G. E. (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.)

The Board of Officers on building and repair of levees on the Mississippi River, consisting of Capts. William T. Rossell, Smith S. Leach, and Dan C. Kingman, C. E., will convene at Memphis for the purpose of distributing certain allotments for levees made by the Mississippi River Commission (S. O. 9, Jan. 26, C. E.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. William Pulschen, Gen. Rec. Service, Jan. 25.

Beef.—In letter of January 17, 1889, the Commissary-General of Subsistence says: "At all posts whenever practicable fresh beef will be issued not less than five, nor more than seven, days in ten, and pickled pork at least one day in ten."

Artillery School.—In G. O. 3, Col. Frank, commandant, assigns Capt. W. H. Nash, C. S., to duty as Post C. S., Post Treasurer, and Post Librarian, relieving 1st Lieut. H. C. Danes, 3d Art. G. O. 5 directs that the course of engineering terminate Jan. 30 and 31, with the usual examination. The course in ballistics begins Feb. 4.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

Lieutenant Geo. W. Webb, 25th U. S. Inf., left the Service on Thursday by resignation. Touching the cause of this, a St. Paul despatch to the Baltimore *Sun* says: "Recently the commissioned officers at Fort Custer waited upon Colonel Dudley in a body and made charges of gross immorality. Lieutenant Webb was loud in his protestations of innocence, but Colonel Dudley made an investigation, which resulted in the development of positive proof of Webb's guilt. Colonel Dudley called the officer before him and offered him the alternative of Court-martial or immediate resignation, the latter being preferable, to save the Army from the disgrace of public exposure of the crime. Lieutenant Webb ndered his resignation, but General Ruger was inclined to postpone action on the resignation. A despatch from Colonel Dudley informing him that the disgraced officer had committed a second offence, and been caught in flagrante delicto, and had also been guilty of aiding a couple of colored privates implicated in his crime to desert, settled the matter in General Ruger's mind, and Webb's resignation was approved by him, and finally accepted by President Cleveland, who was acquainted with the facts in the case. Lieutenant Webb is now en route from St. Paul to Baltimore, of which city he is a native."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA.

THE post of Fort Barrancas is about to lose the fine regimental band of the 2d Artillery. The new commander of the regiment, Colonel Mendenhall, has made St. Augustine his headquarters, so the staff and the band have been ordered to that place. Their departure will be regretted by all, but the memories of the delightful band concerts under the leadership of Professor Donovan will linger long in our recollections.

The Osceola Club of Pensacola gave an informal reception Friday evening, which was attended by the commandants and other members of the garrison at Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yard.

The departure of Lieut. a nd Mrs. Hoyle and Lieut. Niles now near at hand has been the occasion of many social entertainments extended to them by their friends of the Navy Yard and Barrancas.

The festivities of Christmas week were marred by the melancholy accident of the drowning of two soldiers, Lentz and Brotherton. Their bodies were subsequently found and interred in the National Cemetery with military funeral rites. About this time the command lost a valued soldier and comrade in the person of Sergeant Jewett who had long been an invalid from heart disease. These are the first deaths at the post since the command came to to it, nearly four years ago. XXX.

COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

The following are the comments of General Miles on the case of 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, 1st Inf., whose sentence was announced last week:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. In publishing the verdict of this Court it becomes the duty of the Department Commander to condemn the irregular methods adopted by Lieutenant Roach in the conduct of his official business as Quartermaster and Commissary Officer at Fort Gaston, which despite his explanation and other evidence adduced before the Court, were marked by such a disregard of the plain and positive requirements of the Army Regulations as to bring in question the personal integrity of the officer concerned. Lieutenant Roach is admonished to draw such a lesson from his experience as will prevent a recurrence of similar actions in the future, and he should hold in grateful remembrance that leniency of the Court which secured a sentence of reprimand only. In this connection the Department Commander deems it proper to say, in justice to Lieutenant Roach, that he is but one of the many officers of the line who are forced by circumstances to assume responsibility in the care of property and disbursement of money under conditions more or less trying, which often result in personal pecuniary loss to the young and inexperienced Acting Quartermaster and Commissary. The evidence in this case showed that, having been Acting Quartermaster in the field, Lieutenant Roach was unable to account for certain property lost in active service during an Indian campaign, for which a stoppage was made by the Government against his pay. It was while embarrassed by that stoppage, at a remote frontier post, that Lieutenant Roach became involved in the trouble that brought about his trial, and yet, while an experience such as his, in having been forced to assume responsibilities not strictly in the line of his duties as a subaltern officer of infantry, may lead to personal loss, it should never involve a question of personal or official integrity, and had Lieutenant Roach been more scrupulous in the conduct of his business and the signing of his official reports, the duty of reprimanding him in orders would not have been imposed. (G. C. M. O. 3, Dept. Cal., Jan. 14.)

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Douglas for desertion, Gen. Brooke disapproves the proceedings, etc., and says: "The proceedings were returned to the court and attention invited to the inadequacy of the sentence for the offence of which the accused was found guilty, and to the lack of evidence that would go to show intent to desert. The court in adhering to its former findings and sentence, gives as a reason for so doing and for the light sentence imposed 'that the prisoner committed the technical act of desertion while under the influence of intoxicants, yet when his mind asserted itself he regretted his act and surrendered himself,' admits that the evidence shows that the accused did not intend to desert, and erred in not finding him guilty of absence without leave instead of desertion. The attention of courts-martial, in connection with such cases, is called to the requirements of G. O. No. 91, A. G. O., Dec. 16, 1881."

We note two soldiers, recently tried at Fort Riley, for abusing and maltreating their horses (public) while on mounted pass. In one case the horse died. This and other cases in the past would seem to suggest whether soldiers wishing mounted passes should not furnish their own mounts.

In a recent case at Fort Bliss Gen. Stanley says: "After the accused submitted his statement, the court adjourned to give the judge advocate an opportunity to introduce testimony on a point not yet met in the specification. The testimony was not introduced in rebuttal, nor to explain or rebut the statement of the prisoner. There is nothing in the record showing any necessity for this departure from the general rule regarding the order of the introduction of evidence, and it should not be done except in 'extreme cases.'"

FORT RENO, I. T.

THE Kansas City *Times* has these items: Captain Hall left on his three months' leave the same day Dr. and Mrs. Hoff returned. The latter were given a warm and cordial welcome.

Colonel Wade has gone for a month, accompanied by his daughter and younger son.

January 10, the officers and ladies had their usual weekly hop. There were present Major and Mrs. Russell and Miss Tracy, Miss Hayes, Lieutenant and Mrs. Foster, Lieutenant and Mrs. Carson, Lieutenant Macomb, Lieutenant and Mrs. Watts, Captain and Mrs. Woodson, Mrs. Wade, Miss Brown, Lieutenant C. L. Foster, Dr. and Miss Chase, Miss Marchand and Dr. Dewey. January 11, the usual weekly concert was given by the orchestra of the band in the post hall.

Lieutenant Macomb, with his scouting party, arrived.

Lieutenant Macomb rounded up some fifty or sixty people in the vicinity of Oklahoma Station and put them across the line.

The ladies' whist club held its first weekly meeting of the year at the quarters of Captain and Mrs. Hayes, January 12.

January 15, troop K and its officers, Captain Woodson and Lieutenant Jenkins and Dr. Dewey as medical officers, left for the Cherokee strip.

January 17, Lieutenant Foster, with twenty men of troop G and five Indian scouts left for a twelve days' scout through Oklahoma.

About retreat, Jan. 20th "fire call" startled the garrison. The cause proved to be the chimney of Lieutenant Buck's quarters.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JANUARY 30, 1889.

TAKING into consideration the fact that the season is midwinter, the past week has been unusually eventful. While we have been deprived of every out-of-door amusement by the exceedingly disagreeable weather, some form of indoor entertainment has taken place almost every evening.

On Thursday the Regular officers' concert was given in the library.

On Friday evening a delightful dancing party was given at Gen. Parke's. Fully 75 guests were present and the large rooms were crowded, although all available space was utilized by placing the musicians in the hall. Dancing began at about half-past nine and was kept up until after midnight. Among the many guests present were: Capt. and Mrs. Derby, Capt. Metcalfe, Lieut. Hale, Lieut. Dodds, Miss McMurran, Lieut. and Mrs. Lundeen, Miss Berard, Miss Swaltnet, Capt. and Mrs. Mitcham, Lieut. and Mrs. Braden, Capt. and Mrs. Spurgin, Col. and Mrs. Hawkins, Dr. and Mrs. Kneedler, Prof. and Mrs. Postlethwaite, Miss Jackson, Prof. and Mrs. Michie, Miss Michie, Prof. Larned, Prof. and Mrs. Bass, Prof. and Mrs. Mercur, Lieut. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan, Miss Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals, Lieut. and Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Sharpe, Lt. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Young, Lieut. Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Kernan, Lieut. Welborn, Miss Newlands, Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoskins, Col. Huse and the Misses Huse, Rev. Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Strut, Mr. Charles Cranzy and Miss Cranzy, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Togbaum, Lieuts. Anderson, Freeman, Galbraith, Hodges, Benson, Jackson, Taylor, Macomb, Noyes, Bellinger, Brown, and Landis and Capt. Dorst.

A number of officers went to the Old Guard ball in New York on Thursday evening, among them being Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Landis and Lieut. Totten.

At the cadet concert on Saturday evening the programme of the officers' concert was repeated with the following exceptions: 1. March, "Soldatere Lust," Schreimer; 6. Danse des Savoyards, Lamothe; 7. Fantasie on Popular Melodies, Prendisille ("Girls," "My Mother's Old Red Shawl," "Who's Dat Callin' So Sweet," "Love's Prayer," "The Rooster in the Barn," "I Dream of My Home," "'Twill all Come out in the Wash.") On the back of the programme short biographical sketches were given of the composers: Auber, Waldteufel and Sir Arthur Sullivan.

The officers' hop Tuesday evening was much smaller than usual. This was partly accounted for by the fact that there are not many visitors here at present, and also due in part to the weather, which was bitterly cold. The hop was conducted by Lieut. H. C. Hodges. It began at the usual time and lasted until 1 o'clock.

Dr. and Mrs. Tilton arrived on Saturday. Dr. Heismann left the post on Sunday. He will, after his leave has expired, proceed to his new station at San Antonio, Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton have come. Lieut. Anderson left last week. Lieut. Mott has gone on a short leave. Cadet Lazalle has been granted six months' leave and will on his return join the then third class. The mother and sister of Lieut. Landis are visiting him. Two brothers of Cadet Barroll, of the first class; the mother of Cadet Stetson, of the fourth class; Lieut. Welborn, retired, and a son of Col. Tompkins have been among recent visitors to the post.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Lieut. W. B. Gordon, who was relieved from duty at the Academy last August, is visiting Mrs. Ellis.

There will be a cadet hop, it is expected, on Saturday evening. This will be the first cadet hop since Dec. 29. The Hundredth Night Entertainment is already being talked of. As is well known, it is given on the Saturday nearest the day from which, by counting forward, one hundred days will bring the 1st of June. It occurs generally about Washington's Birthday. This year it will take place on the 23d of February, probably.

The President has decided to give another chance to young Wm. E. Horton, who was appointed a cadet at West Point from the District of Columbia last December and failed to pass the physical examination on account of defective hearing. Horton has procured a certificate from Dr. Marmion, a Washington aurist, stating that the defect was temporary and has entirely disappeared. If he can now pass the examination, the only Presidential vacancy at the West Point Academy will be that caused by the death of Cadet at Large Jackson on Jan. 9.

Candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy were appointed this week as follows:

John S. Battle, Warrenton, N. C.
Norman S. Thrasher, Dayton, N. Y.
R. S. Tuck (Alt.), Bingham School, N. C.
Fred. Hudson Clark (Alt.), Mitchell, Dakota.
Joseph Andreus Davenport, Mor Rouge, La.
F. R. Harris (Alt.), Seaboard, N. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

JANUARY 23, 1889.

FOR the past three or four weeks Snelling has been in a perfect whirl of gayety. Lieut. and Mrs. French, noted throughout the regiment for their hospitality, have given a series of brilliant dinners. The last one, which was given in honor of the bride, Mrs. McCain was especially elegant.

Captain Gageby's reception, terminating in a german, was a most enjoyable affair, as was also the elegant party given in the handsomely furnished quarters of Capt. Wilkinson.

The hop given Jan. 17, at the post hall, was very delightful. The officers and ladies arrived promptly, as they always do; and a large party of St. Paul's best known society people also braved the discomforts of a long, cold drive to spend a few hours with their pleasant entertainers. Snelling's bevy of charming young ladies, in spite of the constant dissipation of the last two months, looked as charming and fresh as ever, and excited great comment by their exquisite costumes, which rivalled in taste those of the belles of Eastern cities, and the attentions bestowed by gallant officers and devoted citizens showed that they fully appreciated their advantages.

The pleasant weather has given rise to outdoor excursions of all kinds. Every day a large party on horseback ride off enjoying the mild weather, while the skating rink, the finest in the Department, by the way, is thronged by graceful skaters at all hours. Walking parties are also greatly in favor to and from the city. A distance of seven miles are often made by four enterprising young ladies, who, needless to say, do not lack for pleasant company on the way. Much regret is expressed at the departure this morning of Capt. Gageby, who has gone on a four months' leave.

We are glad to have Mrs. Forwood with us again, after a month's visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Gayeties of all kinds, indoors and out, will be in order for the next few weeks, until Lent comes, bringing much-needed rest.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *News-Letter* says:

THE Presidio was looking its best on Wednesday, the time chosen for the reception given by the officers in honor of General and Mrs. Miles. The hop-room, in which the reception was held, was beautifully decorated. The refreshment *buffet* was under the charge of a group of charming young ladies, who dispensed the viands with modesty and grace. The reception was a delightful one from first to last, and will long be remembered as one of the most enjoyable affairs of this winter's season....At Union Square Hall, Jan. 29, will take place the Army and Navy cotillion of the German Club. The officers will all appear in full dress uniform, and the ladies have been requested to wear one of the three national colors—red, white or blue.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The *Express* says:

Mrs. Devin, sister of Mrs. Liscum, accompanied by Miss Devin, is visiting at the quarters of Captain Liscum....Col. S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav., at Fort McIntosh, is at the post on business....Colonel Beaumont and Captain Liscum have recently joined the Army Co-operative Fire Association....Young Mr. Stanley, appointed to West Point, will leave for the preparatory school at Highland Falls Jan. 30. He will go up for examination in June, and if admitted will remain at West Point for the two long years before the first leave....Major Vroom has received his new commission; 1st Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds, now at Fort Clark, comes to San Antonio, as captain, and 2d Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, at Fort McIntosh, goes to Fort Clark....Mr. J. W. Thompson, clerk in Adjutant-General Martin's office, was married, by Bishop Neraz, Jan. 31, to Miss Lizzie Campbell.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Jan. 23 gives an exhaustive account, with illustrations, as to what sort of a post Fort Sheridan will be when it is completed. It says: "Uncle Sam proposes to care for his soldiers near Chicago in a manner surpassed by no country in the world and unequalled in any other part of the United States. The palatial mansion of the post commander will cost $30,000. The parade ground is to be a thousand feet wide and sixteen hundred feet long. A wharf will be built one thousand feet into the lake. The field officers' houses will each cost $9,000. Twenty-one houses will be built for the captains and lieutenants. Each will cost $8,000. The officers' mess will be 45 feet deep by 225 feet frontage. The chapel is to be a plain structure and will cost $18,000. It will seat 900 people. The barracks will have a total frontage of 800 feet. The non-commissioned officers are not to suffer at this post. For them will be built a number of houses of six rooms each besides laundry and bathrooms. The cost of each of these houses will be $2,400." This is but a portion of the description.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

DRILL for infantry and cavalry has been resumed at this post. When the weather does not admit of drills being had on the parades or porches the hour is devoted to such exercises in the school of the soldier as can be had in quarters. All company officers whose school duties do not interfere are requested to be present.

At the recent meeting of the Cavalry Association General Merritt was re-elected President, and Lieut. E. Swift, 5th Cavalry, aide-de-camp, Secretary. The choice was unanimous.

Lieut. Turner, 18th Inf., was a visitor Jan. 24.

Assistant Surgeon Shufeldt was before the Retiring Board Tuesday for examination.

Lt. French, 3d Inf., arrived Jan. 26 with prisoners from Ft. Snelling.

Miss Rawlins, of Columbia, Mo., after an extended visit to Col. and Mrs. Rucker, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvord entertained a number of friends at progressive euchre Thursday, at which some handsome prizes were given.

Lt. Leighton Finley, 10th Cav., was a caller Jan. 26, en route to Arizona.

The Owl Club will give a ball on Jan. 30.

OMAHA AND FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 26 says:

Lieut. W. M. Wright acted as best man in the Brooke-McClintock wedding, which was a brilliant affair. Lieut. Wright goes, the last of the week, to Santee Agency.

We are permitted to announce the engagement of Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., and Miss Miskey, daughter of Mrs. Col. Fletcher.

On Monday evening the children of the dancing school gave a fancy dress party, which was quite a pretty affair. The grown people attended and joined in the dancing.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fletcher has returned to duty.

Gen. Brooke has gone to Fort Robinson, accompanied by Col. Hall, Acting Inspector-General.

An "Olla Podrida" is to be given, Feb. 5, at the residence of Mrs. John L. Webster, for a charitable purpose. It will be under the patronage of Mrs. Gen. Brooke, Mrs. Gen. Wheaton, Mrs. Nathan Shelton, and Mrs. Webster.

Chancey O. Howard and wife left Monday for Governor's Island, N. Y., to spend about three weeks with his father, Major-Gen. O. O. Howard.

The promotion of Lt. Carland, 6th Inf., to be captain, vice Badger, retired, is cause for congratulating the officer. He is the senior 1st lieutenant of infantry and the oldest by age in the service, having reached the age of 61 years. Capt. Carland has only recently been granted an extended leave, and, as it is probably owing to impaired health, he will ask to be retired.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* of Jan. 26 says:

Lieut. E. H. Brooke, 21st Inf., Fort Bridger, was a post visitor this week en route to Omaha, where, Jan. 23, he was married to Miss McClintock.

The reception of Gen. and Mrs. Morrow at the post theatre week before last is still the talk of the garrison. It was the most brilliant affair of the kind ever given at Fort Sidney and showed what a royal entertainer the General could be when aided and assisted by his charming wife.

THE G. A. R. AT FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

A DESPATCH says: On Jan. 20, Robinson Post, G. A. R., held a meeting, the occasion being the installation of officers. Gen. Brisbin, 9th Cav., was elected as post commander; Lieut.-Col. H. H. Wright, 9th Cav., was appointed post adjutant; Sergt. MacKenzie, Co. C, 8th Inf., quartermaster-sergeant, and Pvt. William Wallace, Co. C, 8th Inf., sergeant-major. General Edward Hatch, 9th Cav., under special dispensation, was mustered in, to date from 1869, he having been one of the original promoters of the order, but had never been mustered. Capt. C. M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cav.; Lieut. H. H. Wright, 9th Cav.; Capt. A. W. Corliss, 8th Inf.; Sergt. MacKenzie, Co. C, 8th Inf., and Pvt. William Wallace, Co. C, 8th Inf., were mustered into the G. A. R., and Lieut. Owen, 8th Inf., was made a member of the branch order of Sons of Veterans. Gen. Brisbin has been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief.

LIEUTENANT CAMERON WINSLOW, U. S. Navy, attached to the Torpedo Station, is in Washington on a short visit.

ASST. ENGR. and Mrs. W. O. Chrisman, U. S. N., retired, are spending the winter at Asheville, amongst the North Carolina mountains, for their health.

CHAPLAIN J. J. KANE, U. S. Navy, having been granted permission by the Secretary of the Navy to visit the carnival at Montreal, Canada, on invitation of the Carnival Committee as a guest of the city, left New York for the north on Feb. 1, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Maggie Kane.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Capts. Wm. Krause, 3d Inf.; John J. Clague, C. G. S; R. L. Hoxie, Eng.; O. W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Col. Daniel McClure, Pay Dept.; Maj. H. G. Thomas, Pay Dept.; 2d Lt. Wm. H. Bean, 2d Cav.; Capt. Wells Willard, Sub. Dept.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Temporary flagship N. A. S. At Key West, Florida, Jan. 25, and has been ordered to Navy-yard, Pensacola, for repairs.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Arrived at Aspinwall Jan. 28.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At New York Navy-yard, having been discharged from quarantine.

S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Admi. J. H. Gillis

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Steamer *Advance* leaves Newport News, Feb. 6, for Rio de Janeiro.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Arrived at Montevideo, Jan. 22.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 3, 1889, for Montevideo, Uruguay, where she will relieve the *Swatara* as flagship of the South Atlantic Station.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 22. Will be ordered to join the Asiatic Squadron as soon as relieved by the *Richmond*.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Montevideo.

European Station—A. R.-Admi. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Will join flagship at Villefranche in February. Sailed from Gibraltar Jan. 24, en route to Villefranche, as reported by cable.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Nice, France, Jan. 12.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. At Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 23. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

Pacific Station—Rear Admi. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at San Francisco, Jan. 30, from Honolulu.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Honolulu, S. I., Nov. 26. Comdr. J. G. Green has been ordered to command, and left San Francisco per steamer of Jan. 15.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Left Acapulco, Mexico, Dec. 26. From this point she will proceed to China on her way to New York.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. Repairing at Mare Island. Will be sent with supplies to fleet in Samoan waters.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At Apia, Samoan Group.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 19. Lieut. Commander George M. Book has been ordered to command.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. p. s.) Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from Panama Jan. 13, having been ordered to Samoa to reinforce *Nipsic*.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain C. M. Schoonmaker. Left Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 20, for Samoa.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admi. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves San Francisco, Cal., for Yokohama.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron. Wilson. En route for New York, under sail. Will make the passage via Honolulu and Cape Horn. Sailed from Honolulu Nov. 20. If she meets with no mishaps she ought to be in New York about April 15.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Colombo, Ceylon, Jan. 25, en route to the U. S. Her place on the Asiatic Station will be taken by the *Swatara*, now on the South Atlantic Station. Address all mail to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. C. Wise. To proceed to New York, via Suez Canal. At St. Thomas, W. I., Jan. 23.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. s. s.) Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Shanghai, China, Dec. 7, where she will winter.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station. Lieutenant Commander Gillpatrick, U. S. N., is at present in charge of the vessel.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Shanghai, China, Dec. 7. Will be ordered to join fleet in Samoan waters.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Tientsin, China, Dec. 7, where she will winter.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns. Commander C. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Dec. 22, and will remain until Feb. 15. After which will sail for St. Thomas, leaving latter port for Hampton Roads, March 20.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE first of six torpedo boats ordered from White, of Cowes, for the Indian Government, has been delivered at Portsmouth.

ACCORDING to the statement of a Mare Island official the *Dolphin* is not strong enough to bear the discharge of the 6-inch rifle she carries on her deck.—*San Francisco Report.*

THE Bureau of Provisions and Clothing have issued a circular abolishing the use of the blank for "Authorization for Commuted Rations," and also rescinded the Bureau circulars of June 14, 1883, October 29, 1885, and September 26, 1887.

HEREAFTER no "losses on issues" of clothing and small stores, except unavoidable losses in the issue of cloth, flannel, sheeting, duck and other articles that require cutting, will be allowed in the settlement of pay officers' accounts. All other losses of clothing or small stores will be accounted for by a board of survey.

THE Society of American Naval Engineers had a meeting in Washington on the evening of the 25th, which was well attended. A paper on progressive speed trials and the ration of engine power to speed, written by Mr. Isherwood (who was not present), was read by Mr. Griffin. It created much earnest discussion. Mr. Baird gave the society some papers on torpedoes, torpedo boats and torpedo warfare, which had been prepared by the late Mr. W. W. Wood, a few years before his death. The first number of the Journal will be out early in February.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has approved the recommendation of the Board of Officers convened at the Navy-yard, New York, that the price of monkey jackets in the Navy will hereafter be fixed at $3.50 each, and they will be regularly issued on board ships to such enlisted men as may wish to draw them until the present stock on hand is exhausted. In the instructions issued by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing to pay officers it is stipulated that an invoice, showing the quantity and price of monkey jackets on hand, the value as herein established, and the differences, will be made out at once and forwarded to the Bureau, as a voucher of aggregate difference, which will be charged to "waste."

THE final statement of the Naval Advisory Board, showing the cost of the completion of the three Roach cruisers—*Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, is ready for the Secretary of the Navy. A meeting of the Board was held at the Navy Department, at which the affairs in connection with these vessels were finally closed up, and the recorder directed to prepare the final statement referred to. This will show in detail the amounts paid under the original contracts, the allowances for extras, and the cost of completion of the vessels since the failure of the contractor. With the exception of the test to be made with Clarke's deflective armor, which will not take place for several months yet, the work of the Board may now be considered finished.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued proposals for the machinery of the U. S. armored battle ship *Texas*, to be erected and connected on board the vessel at the Portsmouth, Va., Navy Yard. Bids will be opened at Washington at noon on Wednesday, April 3, and the machinery must be delivered, complete and ready for erection and connection on board the vessel, within two years and six months from the date of the contract, and must be erected and connected on board, complete and ready for delivery, within 12 months from the date when the vessel is ready for the reception and erection of the same. The contract will contain a provision relating to premiums and penalties in connection with the development of horse power according as the same shall be above or below the required maximum. The bidders have the choice of following the plans and specifications of the Navy Department, adopting them with modifications, or presenting entirely new plans and specifications, in which, however, the weight of the machinery and the space to be occupied must not exceed the weight specified and the space allotted in the plans and specifications of the vessel as provided by the Secretary of the Navy, and must be accompanied by a sufficient guaranty that the results of the same, if adopted, will be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy. A five per cent. deposit will be required, which shall become the property of the United States in case the successful bidder shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish security on the acceptance of his proposal in the penal sum of 15 per cent. of his bid.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 29.—Ensign Edward T. Witherspoon, to the Chicago.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, to temporary duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

Detached.

JAN. 28.—Boatswain C. E. Hawkins, from the Pensacola and ordered to the receiving ship Franklin.

JAN. 29.—Pay Director Charles H. Eldridge, from the Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Pay Inspector George Cochran, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Feb. 20, and ordered to the Navy Pay Office in that city, Feb. 28.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Horace B. Scott, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and granted one year's leave, with permission to go abroad.

Nominations.

JAN. 25.—Chas. Francis Stokes, of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, to fill an existing vacancy in that grade.

JAN. 30.—Surgeon Thos. N. Penrose, to be a medical inspector, Jan. 25, vice Obenly, relieved.

P. A. Surgeon Walter A. McClurg, to be surgeon, from Jan. 25, vice Penrose, promoted.

Confirmations.

JAN. 30.—George Brinton, of Maine, and Charles Francis Stokes, of New York, to be assistant surgeons.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Jan. 31:

Joseph Miller, landsman, died at the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1889.

Wm. Daniels, chief quartermaster, U. S. S. Alert, died on board that vessel at Honolulu, S. I., Jan. 10, 1889.

THE DYNAMITE CRUISER VESUVIUS.

THE dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* is now at the ship yard of Cramp's, where she is having some repairs made to her firing valves, which will take about a week or 10 days. After she is in all respects ready orders will be sent for her to proceed to Fortress Monroe, Va., where a series of experiments will be conducted with her guns. After these are concluded the ship will come to Washington. At the present time it is not intended to assign the *Vesuvius* to any regular squadron, but to have her stationed either in Washington or New York.

We regret to learn that while the *Vesuvius* was a success on her trial, she is a failure financially for her contractors. Though built by Cramp and Sons, of Philadelphia, she was contracted for by the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Co. of New York, and the officers of this company say they have lost about $100,000 on her, as her total cost amounted to $450,000, while the contract price was only $350,000. In consequence of this loss on the *Vesuvius*, appropriations for vessels of her class to be authorized by the present session will be $450,000. They will also carry a premium for the attainment of a higher speed than that guaranteed in the contract.

A second trial of the guns of the vessel was had at Fort Lafayette on Saturday, Jan. 26, with the following result:

No. of fire.	Ranges	Weights of projectiles.	Loss of pressure.	Time of flight.
1.....	2177	450	125	Lost
2.....	2017	452	122	11⅝
3.....	2009	452¾	105	12¾
4.....	2159	451¾	123	12
5.....	2156	445	125	11¼
6.....	2127	448½	123	12 aprox.
7.....	2055	454	110	11 2 5
8.....	2000	483	220	13
9.....	2154	440	125	12 4 5

The wabbling of the projectiles at the previous trial was found to be due to a weakness in the screws holding the feathers on to the directing shaft and allowing them to move. These screws had been replaced by bolts, with strong nuts to hold them in position.

Capt. Zalinski continued his experiments with the new dynamite gun at Fort Lafayette, Thursday, in the presence of representatives from the Spanish Embassy, and military and naval experts. A sand-loaded shell was fired and hit the mark. Then a 980 pounder was sent a distance of 1,794 yards, and occupied just 17 seconds in its journey. The third shell, loaded with 300 pounds of gelatine and 200 pounds of dynamite, shot through the air in a perfect line, and exploded under the water. The last projectile used, charged only with sand, tested the range, and went a few hundred yards beyond the point reached by the one before.

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

THE daily papers announces the invention of a new torpedo boat by Dr. Gatling, which is thus described by the inventor: "The chief elements are speed, the armament and the full protection of the officers and men, and these may all be readily combined. With such a craft as I have designed I can put a torpedo under any war vessel, however protected, despite the utmost efforts of the vessel to avoid it. My boat will be propelled by steam, and will approach an ironclad bow on, presenting the least surface to the guns of the ship, and will be so perfected that the shots fired at her will have no effect."

"What are your weapons of offence?"

"Making my boat as impregnable as possible, I resort for the destruction of a hostile vessel to the use of high explosives, such as nitro-gelatine, dynamite, &c. My system may be generally described as that of 'controlled torpedoes,' which are under the absolute control of the officers on the boat until the instant of explosion."

We here see a drawing of this boat. While we are not at liberty to discribe it just yet we may say that it is a most formidable vessel, is so regarded by naval experts who have examined it. It combines speed with certainty of contact and the most ample protection for the crew so as to reduce the risk to a mininum. The most formidable ironclad yet built would have a bad quarter of an hour with half a dozen of these little boats steaming toward her at a speed exceeing twenty knots an hour from as many directions and each armed with a heavy gun and a torpedo loaded with light explosives.

Two holders of Panama Canal shares applied to the courts, Jan. 30, for a summons against M. De Lesseps. They demand the dissolution of the present company and the appointment of a liquidator with power to make over to a new company the assets of the old concern. The court postponed its decision until Saturday. At the request of a holder of Panama Canal lottery bonds the court appointed a sequestrator of the sums received by the company from all future issues of shares.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department during the week ending Jan. 31: Lt. W. W. Kimball, Lt. Comdr. G. A. Converse, Capts. F. M. Ramsay and Robt. Boyd, Admiral A. Taylor, Lts. H. S. Waring and Cameron Winslow, Commo. W. E. Fitzhugh, Ensigns Geo. P. Blow and E. A. Anderson.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Inf., will now have to select another regimental quartermaster, Lieut. Geo. Le Roy Brown, who has held the position since June, 1886, having been detailed for duty at Delaware College, Newark, Del.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt for the week ending Jan. 31: Army—1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bean and Gen. H. G. Thomas. Navy—1st Lt. Frank A. Wilner, Commodore W. E. Fitzhugh, Captain Robert Boyd and Ensign George P. Blow.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

WE have several additions this week to the literature of the Samoan contest, but the most essential statement is that contained in a letter from Chancellor Bismarck to Count Von Arco Valley, German Minister at Washington, as follows:

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
BERLIN, Jan. 13, 1889.

I have already notified your Excellency that, according to telegraphic communications from Apia on the 18th December of last year, a detachment of German naval forces, which had landed at the requisition of the imperial Consul for the protection of the German settlements which are endangered by the conflicts between the native parties there, was attacked by armed Samoans belonging to the party of Chief Mataafa. This unprovoked attack is said to have taken place under the leadership of an American named Klein. On this occasion more than fifty German soldiers and officers were killed and wounded.

In consequence of this we have been transplanted from the territory of mediatorial negotiations by which the imperial Consul in Apia was trying to reconcile the contending parties, and for which he had sought the co-operation of his English and American colleagues, into a state of war with the assailants, to our regret.

We shall carry on the contest which has been forced upon us by Mataafa and his followers with the utmost consideration for English and American interests. Our military measures have in view only the punishment of the murderers of German soldiers and the protection of our countrymen and their property. As they, on their part, are at war with Tamasese, our interference will necessarily assume the character of assistance to Tamasese.

In the endeavor for the just punishment of a murderous crime we hope for the co-operation of the treaty Powers in Samoa in friendship with us, and we ask the Government of the United States to be good enough to furnish the Consuls and the commanders of its ships-of-war in Samoa with suitable instructions. Our armed forces there are instructed to avoid and to prevent all injury to neutral commerce and property, and to adopt measures of reprisal and destruction only against the followers of the party which initiated the contest against our troops by a murderous attack.

We shall, of course, abide by the agreements with America and England with respect to Samoa, and pay due regard under all circumstances to the rights of those Powers as established by treaty.

I beg your Excellency to bring this communication to Mr. Bayard's knowledge by reading it to him and to leave a copy of it with him, if he requests it.

VON BISMARCK.

Advices from Samoa via Auckland, Jan. 31, state that the German officials have given notice that all vessels arriving there will be searched for articles contraband of war. A proclamation has been issued placing the Apia police force under German control. Mataafa's followers number 6,000. They are strongly intrenched, and other Samoans are rapidly joining them.

Bismarck's letter was sent to Congress with a communication from President Cleveland enclosing also a report from Vice Consul Blacklock, including a daily diary of events in Samoa from Dec. 11 to Jan. 4, inclusive. A report from Commander Mullan, of the *Nipsic*, to Secretary Whitney, dated Dec. 26, is also given. It describes the fight which occurred on Dec. 17 between the German soldiers and Mataafa's party, and the bombardment and burning of Saulli on Dec. 19. Commander Mullan says: "I am of the opinion that our Government should have at this point more vessels, especially at this time. I have caused to be posted in the town of Apia a notice, to wit: That the lives of all American citizens will find protection on board this vessel under my command, and at the first intimation or outburst of hostilities in Apia I shall land my force for the protection of their property."

An interesting statement by Capt. Richard W. Meade, commanding the Washington Navy yard, has also appeared. Describing his visit to Samoa in 1873 in the *Narragansett*, the first American ship seen there since 1839, Capt. Meade says:

I saw the necessity, as I thought, of obtaining the harbor of Pango Pango for a coaling station for our Government. I did this on my own responsibility and without any instructions from the Navy Department or Admiral Winslow. The Rev. Mr. Powell, an English missionary, who had been there for a number of years, acted as my interpreter, and at first attempted to dissuade me from my idea of securing this most perfect harbor of Pango Pango for our Government. The German Consul, Mr. Webber, threw every obstacle in my path, and threatened to have the German corvette *Nymphe* train her guns on the *Narragansett*. My answer to Mr. Webber was to the effect that I would like nothing better.

Even at that date Germany was endeavoring to secure a foothold there, and pursued then the same tactics that she is using now. It was to stir up strife between the different islands of the group, have them make war on each other, and then sell them arms. They received their pay in the lands of the poor natives, and have continued to do so ever since. In other words, they wished for war with these people to acquire their territory, while I wanted it done peacefully.

In the meantime I had been among the people and by the aid of an interpreter had fully explained the position of the United States. They were inclined to accept the tender of protection from the United States, and in order that there might be no misunderstanding I prepared an address to the chiefs and people of Tutuila.

In this address he advised the natives of his friendly purposes and those of the Government he represented, and urged them to stop their quarreling with one another and unite to form a nationality. This advice was acted upon, and a treaty was executed and signed by Captain Meade, the American Consular Agent, Thos. Meredith, and four Samoan chiefs. A flag to represent the new nation was constructed on board the *Narragansett*, hoisted and saluted with fifteen guns, the regulation number allowed to the Governor of a province. This treaty, said Capt. Mead:

"Is our authority for possessing Pango Pango today. I think the conduct of Germany in the recent matter has been simply brutal. They have violated all law, and I would be glad to see them taken down a peg. I, for one, am not afraid of the German Navy. They possess only fifteen or twenty ships that could do much damage. The *Trenton*, now on her way there, will be able to lick the three German ships now in the harbor of Apia. If I was in command of the *Trenton* and the German ships opened fire on any of the native factions they would certainly get a broadside from me. It is about time that some notice was taken of the 'Bully of Europe.' We could whip the German navy in time."

"How about Admiral Kimberly, Captain Meade; will he fight?"

"He will, indeed. He was Farragut's lieutenant all through the late war, and is the very best man that could have been selected. He will stand no nonsense. Pango Pango is the key to Samoa, and when we once occupy it the Germans will have no further use for the islands."

A San Francisco despatch of Jan. 30 says:

Active work is being done at the Mare Island Navy-yard in getting ready for sea the U. S. men-of-war *Mohican* and *Monongahela*. Commandant George E. Belknap says that the *Monongahela* and *Mohican* will probably be put to sea about the middle of next week. The former, which is a storeship, goes to the Samoan Islands direct, not even touching at Honolulu, unless stormy weather and adverse winds should render it necessary to refit. The *Monongahela* will have a complement of about 200 men, to be used as a naval battalion, should occasion require.

Under the present instructions the *Mohican* will proceed with all speed to Panama, there to exchange officers and hold herself in readiness for any station to which she may be then ordered. The officers on board the ship, however, consider that her ultimate destination will be Samoa. The commandant stated that the *Thetis*, if there should be urgent call for her service, could be put in readiness for sea within a week, and in less time if necessary.

Some discussion of Samoan affairs arose in the Senate during the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular bill on Wednesday. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, said:

I am not in favor of war. I know too well the calamities of war. But the humiliation of a great nation in the face of an arrogant power is worse than war. I would give the President power to determine what our rights are, and the power to assert those rights in a way which could not be mistaken. If we do this we may expect to maintain our rights and to see that restoration of status quo. I would suggest the addition to the pending amendment of the words "and for the protection of the rights of American citizens residing in said islands, and to preserve the neutrality and independence of their people." Then we will have said something. But, if we do not put in some such declaration, we leave the President exactly where he is now—in a position where he regards himself as powerless to vindicate the rights of the United States.

Representative Morrow, of California, introduced for reference the following joint resolution Jan. 26:

Resolved, That the present condition of affairs at Samoa requires that this Government should aid the people of these islands in securing an independent native government, free from the claims of territorial jurisdiction of any European Power, and to the end that this purpose may be speedily and effectually accomplished the President of the United States is hereby requested to insist on the restoration of affairs on said islands as the same existed at the time of the convention between the representatives of the Governments of Germany, Great Britain and the United States, held in the city of Washington in June and July, 1887.

That he further aid in securing a settlement of the pending difficulties at Samoa on a satisfactory and solid foundation and in the restoration of peace and good order under a responsible native independent government, with a court of competent jurisdiction to determine land titles and such other claims and controversies of foreign residents as may be properly cognizable by such a court, and that he take such further steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of this Government and its citizens in said islands.

CAPT. D. M. SCOTT, C. S., is to be assigned to duty at West Point. Capt. Chas. Hay, C. S., will remain at Fort Porter until end of the present quarter. 1st Lt. John Y. F. Blake, 6th Cav., has resigned to engage in business.

WE regret to learn Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A., retired, was in a very precarious state on Friday and his death was momentarily expected.

COLONEL H. COULTER CABELL, a prominent retired lawyer of Richmond, Va., was found dead in bed Jan. 31. He was the father of Asst. Surgeon Julian M. Cabell, U. S. A., and Lieut. H. C. Cabell, 14th U. S. Inf.

THE *Herald* reports that David E. Porter, son of Admiral Porter, who served in the 1st U. S. Artillery from Oct. 24, 1861, to Aug. 20, 1867, and afterwards in the Egyptian Army, has offered his services to General Légitime, of Hayti.

THE President's ultimatum in the case of Capt. Robt. W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., may be expected within a few days. The Retiring Board having reported against his retirement, the approval of the sentence of dismissal, or the acceptance of his resignation, will probably follow. The Retiring Board found that he was not mentally incapacitated for active service as a surgeon, and that there were no indications of heart trouble, as supposed by Dr. Shufeldt.

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Cable address: ARMYNAVY. 240 Broadway, New York.

WE infer from correspondence which has reached us that there is some discussion as to the proper age for a horse at its first entry into the mounted service. We believe that when there is a prospect for continuous use horses should not be taken into the Service until five years old, but if several months, or perhaps a year, could be given the animals for *training*, with light duty, they would make better cavalry horses if taken at four years of age. The average horse does not mature sufficiently for steady work until past his fifth birthday, and does not entirely mature until he is seven years old.

WE are glad to note that our military friend and contemporary, the New York Times, comes to the sensible conclusion that the same reasoning that proposes higher rank and pay for Major-General Schofield, because he assumes a larger command, applies to a brigadier general called up in consequence from the command of a department to that of a division. The ratio of three major generals, six brigadiers, and so on, has been established for years, and there seems to be a curious lack of logic in the House Military Committee's present proposition.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD has commenced the concentration of light batteries by ordering Light Battery E from Vancouver Barracks to the Presidio of San Francisco, where Light Battery K, same regiment, is stationed, and where the reservation affords ample room for drill purposes.

REORGANIZING NAVAL BUSINESS METHODS.

Within the past ten days two important orders affecting the new business system which has been devised under the order of the Secretary of the Navy have been issued from the Navy Department. One is General Order No. 366, which provides for a new and comprehensive system of accounts for the entire Naval Establishment. The other is Regulation Circular No. 54, which prescribes in detail the application of the General Order. These two orders, considered together, are designed to perfect Mr. Whitney's new business system for the Navy.

The existing General Storekeeper system for yards and stations has now been in force more than a year, and is considered at the Department to have worked satisfactorily. There have been some drawbacks in carrying it out, due partly to the absence of a thorough understanding of the scheme, and partly to a strong aversion in some quarters to depart from the old system of independent bureau purchases and storehouses; but on the whole the plan is considered fully to have met the Department's expectations. The central system of purchases and storage has now worn down to smooth bearings, and there is little or no friction, so far as the purchase, delivery, and storage of supplies are concerned. But little has been accomplished, however, in the direction of utilizing, by transfer from one bureau to another, the great quantities of stores of various kinds that have been accumulating for years. An obstacle has been encountered here which has been thus far practically insurmountable. Articles which have been in store any length of time are necessarily more or less affected in quality by age; and as transferred stores must be paid for by the bureau receiving them, it is readily apparent that the bureau requiring the articles would prefer new articles purchased in the market. As the bureau chiefs have control of their appropriations, even under the Central Purchase system, one of the main purposes of the system has thus been rendered inoperative.

There are five bureaus mainly interested in the exchange feature of the supply system—Yards and Docks, Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Equipment and Recruiting, and Ordnance. To some it seems vital, to make this part of the system a success, that Mr. Whitney's scheme to consolidate the constructing Bureaus under one head shall be adopted; but as a Democratic Congress has refused to give the plan consideration, it is doubtful whether it can be carried in a Republican Congress, so long as the Bureaus continue hostile to it.

There are excellent business reasons why some means of reducing supplies on hand should be adopted—whether by the Whitney plan of consolidating Bureaus, or through legislation authorizing transfers without cost from one Bureau to another. As all supplies belong really to the Naval Establishment, and in only a technical sense to the Bureau whose appropriations paid for them, ordinary business principles would dictate the adoption of some method which would compel the consumption of stock on hand, rather than the unnecessary purchase of new supplies. It is believed that a system of transfers without charge would accomplish this result, and that it would be easier to secure the legislation necessary to authorize it than to reorganize the entire Navy Department, as undertaken in the early part of the present Administration. In any event, however, there is an interesting business question here for the next Congress to take hold of. There is an enormous accumulation of supplies at the Navy-yards which, by means of suitable legislation, may be ultimately utilized among the Bureaus, and thus may be obviated the expenditure of large sums for new stock. Some of these supplies, it is true, have deteriorated in quality, and are a little obsolete; but nevertheless they might largely be made of use, if expenditures from current appropriations could thereby be saved.

When the extended system shall have gone fully into effect it will embrace: 1, a general ship's account, to include the first cost or valuation, cost of equipage, expenses of commission and repairs of ships; 2, a general store station account, to include real estate and chattels, machinery plant and general maintenance; 3, a general sundries account, to include personnel unassigned, officers on special duty, officers serving in Coast and Geodetic Survey

the Light House Establishment and the Fish Commission, and models and experiments in construction; 4, a general supplies account, which takes in the existing Central Purchase and Storage system. The Supplies Account is to be carried under subtitles—"Supplies in Store," "Supplies Afloat" and "Conversion Account." These heads, with a general proprietary account of the Naval Establishment, and a general money account, showing in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing the condition of all naval appropriations, complete the system.

The system contemplated in G. O. No. 366 is the logical sequence of Mr. Whitney's consolidation of stores under one control with a proper plan of property accounts. This having now been established under the supervision of the Paymaster General of of the Navy, in such manner as to show the receipt and expenditure of every dollar's worth of supplies ashore and afloat, the Secretary has been able to take the final step in his reorganization of the Department's business methods. That is, as explained in the new General Order, the institution of one central set of books which shall embrace all expenditures, whether in money or supplies, pertaining to the Naval Establishment. It will probably surprise 99 out of 100 business men that the Navy Department is without such a system of book-keeping, and they will not wonder at the standing complaint that no satisfactory showing is ever made of the disposition of moneys appropriated from year to year for the Navy. With characteristic vigor, Mr. Whitney has gone to the root of the trouble, and proposes to remove forever that cause of complaint. The new system is designed to fill a great want, and will stand entirely by itself. It is a new creation, which will interfere in no wise with existing methods, or with bureau administration, the basilar idea being to collate and utilize for book-keeping purposes the figures relating to receipts and expenditures.

It is evident, therefore, that Secretary Whitney, who found the Navy Department with the worst system of accounts under the entire Government, is determined to leave it, if possible, with the best.

SAVE THE TREES.

GENERAL JAMES S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th Cavalry, is building a monument to himself as an arboriculturist, and future generations will rise up and call him blessed for his labors on behalf of the preservation of our forests. The influence of trees upon climate, upon moisture, and hence upon the fertility of the soil and its capacity for sustaining life, does not admit of question. If proof were needed it could be found in General Brisbin's valuable volume, entitled "Trees and Tree Planting," published not long since by Harper and Brothers. In the Punjaub of India, in Russia, and the Asiatic Khanate of Bokhara, now under Russian control, in Elsass, and in the Valley of the Rhone, as well as at various points in this country and elsewhere, we find the influences at work which have transformed ancient seats of civilization into waste places "full of doleful creatures." We have a hint, perhaps, as to this, in the graphic picture of the rejoicing of the fir trees at the overthrow of the Assyrian monarch, and the cedars of Lebanon saying: "Since thou art laid down no feller is come up against us." Describing a journey of fifty miles from Bagdad to the site of ancient Babylon, the "beauty of the Chaldee excellence," the city of "pleasant palaces," a traveller, Mr. Myers, speaks of the plain he crossed as barren as Sahara, scattered clumps of desert thorn being all that redeemed its sterility. Yet this is the region whose fertility is described by Herodotus, Xenophon, and Berosus in terms which appear extravagant. True, this fertility was the result of a vast system of irrigation, but, as General Brisbin shows, a similar result may be produced by the growth of trees in many localities. Certainly, the necessity for introducing artificial irrigation may be saved to localities now on the high road to it, by following his advice and staying the hand of the axman, or providing against the destruction he produces by the systematic cultivation of trees. How much can be accomplished in this way is illustrated by the experience of Nebraska, where eighteen million trees were planted in 1887, fifteen millions last year, and where, it is estimated, twenty millions will be planted this year. Once known as "the treeless State," Nebraska is now as well-timbered as any State from Maine to California, her soil being dotted with young forests. The importance of this work is shown by the statement that "the distribution of rainfall in the United States is almost identical with the distribution of its forests. The eastern one-third of the United States is a well-watered and well-wooded area, the prairie region east of the Missouri has a moderate amount of rain."

Mr. Erastus Wiman, in the January number of the North American Review, calls attention to the wealth of Canada in forests, and makes a statement which would be very comforting if it were true, which is that one-half of the lumber consumed in the West is derived from the Canadian forests, so that our own trees are spared to that extent. But this statement does not agree with that contained in a recent report made to the State Department by our consul at Ottawa, Mr. Thomas H. Hotchkiss, who is himself a lumberman and has made a special study of the importation of Canadian lumber. He shows that the yearly importation from Canada—508,304,000 feet—would not furnish the single lumber market of Chicago with one-quarter of its supply, and is not more than one-half the quantity handled in either Tonawanda or Buffalo.

The influence of this importation upon prices is unappreciable, and would be no greater, Mr. Hotchkiss tells us, if the duty of two dollars per thousand were removed. The reason he gives for this is interesting, in its bearing upon General Brisbin's conclusive argument in favor of action by our Government to protect the forests. The control of the prices of lumber in the United States is certainly and absolutely in the hands of the timber owners and large mill men to whom the United States Government has parted with its title to its timbered lands. Wiser than we, Canada has refused to yield this control. Her forest possessions are not sold in fee simple, we learn, but for a term of one year under certain conditions and regulations. General Brisbin not only proposes Government control of forest lands, but seeks to make good previous waste by awakening popular interest in arboriculture. Of the fifty-eight chapters in his volume, forty-three are devoted to a description of the character and the methods of propagating as many varieties of trees, besides two other chapters on the general subject of propagating and planting. The great practical value of his work is apparent from this statement. The General's youth was spent among the tree-clad hills of Pennsylvania, and the enthusiasm for a fine tree was born in him. It was not until later in his life, he tells us, however, that he fully realized the beauty and value of woods and mountains. "Four years," he says, "I had lived on the plains surrounded by sage brush and sand, never once seeing a mountain or forest. Then I was ordered East with troops to Kentucky. We had been running very fast all night in the cars, and in the morning, just as I was washing in the sleeping car, I heard the soldiers in the forward cars cheering. I asked the conductor what was the matter and he replied: 'The soldiers are cheering the trees.' We all hastened to the doors and windows, and there, sure enough, found we were running through a grand old Kentucky forest, and it was indeed beautiful beyond description and even the children clapped their little hands and cried out: 'Oh, mamma, see the pretty trees!'"

Then, as he tells us, "not only did I determine to become the friend of the bannered giants that lift their heads to the sky, but to urge the planting of new forests everywhere, and, if possible, cover the barren plains of the West with woods."

Since this article was put into type the Garden and Forest, of Jan. 30, has appeared with an article suggesting that we should protect our national forests by withdrawing them from sale, committing their care to the Army and appointing a commission to report, with the facts observed, a comprehensive plan for the preservation and management of the public forests, including a system for the training, by the Government, of a sufficient number of foresters for the national forest service.

Our contemporary says: "The national forests can be so managed that they will be perpetually reproduced, and will yield forever an abundant supply of timber for the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and a revenue which will more than sustain the cost of the forest service. A National School of Forestry should be established at a suitable place in one of the great mountain forests on the public lands, and its equipment should be as thorough and adequate for its purposes as is that of the National Military Academy at West Point. The officers of the United States Army are educated by the nation for its service, and they constitute a body of men not equalled by any other in our country in their equipment for guarding and protecting the great forest regions belonging to the nation. They possess every kind of fitness for this work in greater degree than any other class of men, and if authorized by law to undertake this service they would have the power and the means necessary for its performance, while everybody else is at present inevitably powerless and incapable."

OUR NEW NAVY.

DURING the past week the Navy Department has drawn requisitions on the Treasury Department for large sums to pay the contractors for the gunboats *Concord*, *Bennington* and *Petrel*. In the case of the first two vessels the amount was $44,100 for each ship. These two ships were contracted for November 15, 1887, and the total contract cost of the hull and machinery was $490,000 for each gunboat. The contract was signed November 15, 1887, and the time allowed for their completion was 18 months, which would bring their time up to May 15, 1889, at which date they must be turned over to the Government, or else be subject to the usual penalties inflicted for failure of contract. The *Petrel* was contracted for with the Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore, and they are away behind in their work. According to the contract the ship ought to have been ready by January, 1888, but failure to obtain the necessary material caused a delay, and even granting an extension, which was done by Secretary Whitney, the company was obliged to pay $9,370 for failure to complete the vessel within the contract time. The price agreed upon was $247,000, and, as stipulated by the act authorizing the building of these vessels, payments were to be made according as the work progressed, in ten equal instalments.

The *Yorktown* and *Baltimore* are also behind time. In the case of the former vessel the contract price was $455,000, and the time stipulated for its completion was 18 months. Failure to obtain the necessary steel necessitated an extension of time. She was launched April 28, 1888, and, owing to the peculiar interior fittings called for by the contract, will entail a severe loss on the contractors. Work on the *Baltimore* has been in progress since the laying of her keel in 1887. She was to cost $1,325,000 for hull and machinery alone, and was launched October 6, 1888. For some reason the ship has not been shoved along in the necessary work and, although the contract and extension time have been passed the ship is far from being ready.

Of the two cruisers building on the Pacific Coast, the *Charleston* and *San Francisco*, the former vessel ought to be by this time nearly complete. Like the *Yorktown*, the Navy Department has been informed that they are ready for the official test, and it is expected that Boards will be soon appointed by Secretary Whitney to conduct these trials. The contract price of the *Charleston* was $1,017,000, and she ought to have been ready in June, 1888, but, like the rest of the contractors, an extension of time was given. The *San Francisco* is due in December, 1889, and the proprietors of the works where she is building are confident that they will have her ready by that time. The *Newark* and *Philadelphia* ought to be ready by the last of this year. In regard to the belted ships *Maine* and *Texas*, work has not progressed very rapidly, and it will be full three years before they are ready to be turned over to the Government. The same condition of affairs marks the work on the six double-turreted monitors, authorized to be rebuilt by Congress.

The opening of bids for the seacoast defence vessel and for the machinery of the *Maine* has been postponed from Feb. 15 to March 15, in order to allow bidders a longer time in which to complete their calculations. Secretary Whitney's successor

will thus have several large contracts to award within a very short time after he assumes control. With the passage of the pending Navy Appropriation bill, in its present form, the new Secretary of the Navy will have at his disposal for entirely new contracts on account of increase of the Navy an account aggregating between sixteen and seventeen million dollars, as follows: For seacoast defense vessel, $1,700,000; machinery of *Maine* and *Texas*, $1,150,000; for seven new vessels authorized by last session not yet contracted for, about $10,000,000; and for new vessels and guns in pending Navy bill, $3,550,000.

THE history given in the last JOURNAL of the unbreeching of the 34 cm. French gun, must be of peculiar interest to our artillerists. Mr. Weyl's argument in favor of the French system is a strong case of special pleading, the burden being that the gun was of "old" pattern. Now, then, upon the heels of this plan we have the details of the failure of the *new* 34 cm. French gun which figured so conspicuously at the Antwerp Exposition, and which failed almost as soon as firing with it began. In its case the gun did not exactly unbreech, but the failure was traced to the screw threads as a source of weakness. These two cases will serve admirably to illustrate the inherent and fatal weakness of the system, even if there were not plenty of other illustrations, such as the unbreeching of the French field guns at the late manoeuvers when fired with blank cartridges. The failure of the older gun is attributed to want of security for the breech block, but, as is asserted, this defect has been remedied for the newer model. True; but when the vaunted specimen of this new model was fired, it did not stand the trial even as well as the old. It is true that the breech block held with the new model, but with it the whole breech gave way, so that in securing safety in one direction, it was only to meet with equal disaster in another. There is no question but that this French fermeture apparently presents many advantages over the wedge, but as a gun must first of all be absolutely safe, even beyond the remotest peradventure, of what actual value are such advantages, even admitting their existence? When the French field guns unbreech even with blank cartridges, and then the heaviest guns either unbreech, or, when this defect has been corrected, the whole breech is blown off in ordinary service firing, it may reasonably be held that the system is at fault through inherent weakness, and, being unsafe must at once be condemned out of hand.

THE days of the post fund seem to be numbered, and while some may deplore, others, and we infer the majority, will rejoice. This fund has for years been a cause for dissatisfaction and grumbling and allegations that the stomachs of the enlisted men were improperly taxed to furnish for others many things in the nature of luxuries. The system was one established years ago by authority, and naturally had to be followed by post commanders, but now that it is to be abolished it is to be hoped that Congress will make reasonable appropriations to meet the expenses hitherto defrayed from the fund in question. The abolition of the post fund will of course entirely do away with the regimental fund, which has of latter days rested upon somewhat of an insufficient basis, and here the regimental bands may benefit, for then Congress may see fit to provide for their proper maintenance and recognize them as a valuable adjunct of the combatant force of the Army, able to bear arms if occasion arises.

THE Military Academy Appropriation bill will be the first of the general appropriation bills to become a law this session. It is now in the hands of the President, having passed the Senate on Friday last with a number of minor amendments, which were subsequently concurred in by the House. The only change of note made by the Senate was the omission of the item of $1,500 for a riding and training master for the instruction of officers and cadets. The House Committee, upon the advice of the Secretary of War, concluded not to oppose this amendment, and thus avoided the necessity for the appointment of a Committee of Conference. The important features of the bill are the items appropriating $490,000 and $100,000, respectively, for a new Academy building and gymnasium and fencing academy. The Board appointed for the purpose, recommend the purchase of the 225 acres adjoining the Academy grounds on the south for $150,000.

AN enlisted correspondent of the JOURNAL, who "has been in the Army since he was old enough to pass the doctor," thinks that if the newspapers would only tell the truth about the Army, overworked salesmen, clerks, farm laborers, etc., would soon flock to the recruiting officers anxious to be enrolled under Uncle Sam's banners. The continual whine, says our correspondent, about the frightful amount of manual labor performed by soldiers is largely humbug. In other words, he thinks it would be better for the Army as a whole to quit talking and go to work. Another correspondent, whose communication appears elsewhere, discourses very intelligently on this subject.

THE Secretaries of War and Navy have recently had a consultation on the subject of the detail of Army and Navy officers to educational institutions, resulting, it is understood, in a decision on the part of Secretary Whitney to detail ten Navy officers authorized by the recent act of Congress. These officers are to be assigned to colleges entitled to them under the provisions of the law, at which there are no Army officers. A re-appointment of the Army details is also contemplated, to go into effect from time to time as the tours expire of those now at colleges not entitled under the rearrangement.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., commanding Department of Arizona, supplements the efforts being made in all directions to secure thoroughness in the performance of instruction and duty throughout the Army by a recent circular, in which he invites the attention of his command to the continual mistakes made in official papers, some of the neglects being plainly inexcusable, and enjoins greater care, promptness and accuracy in their preparation.

THE list of vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Army is increasing at a rapid rate. At the present writing there are twenty-one vacancies virtually existing with two more assured by the death of Inspector-General Jones and the retirement on account of disability of Colonel Yard. Of the existing vacancies, seven are in the cavalry, three in the artillery and seven in the infantry.

AN article on the German Officer in "Murray's Magazine" says: "His whole life is devoted to his profession. The patriotism and self-sacrifice which enable men of the highest social standing, in spite of small pay and terribly slow promotion, to endure the monotony of work under such a system, where the recruits come year after year, to remain only just so long as is necessary to convert them into efficient soldiers, can scarcely be appreciated. In addition to the immense amount of actual physical work demanded of him, it is imperative that he shall constantly be extending his theoretical knowledge of war. From the day on which he obtains his commission he is bound to be ever striving to become a master of his profession. Ignorance is not tolerated in any rank, no matter how exalted." Why should it be otherwise?

THE twenty-third National Encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in Milwaukee the last week in August, and we understand the Common Council and citizens have already organized to receive and entertain the visitors. Heretofore some of the comrades who served in the Navy have had an impression that the "land forces" received undue attention and carried off an unfair share of honors at these encampments. No such criticism can be made this year, for the naval battle in the harbor, and in full view from the surrounding bluffs, is to be made a special and prominent additional feature, one that has not before been introduced. The committee in charge are determined to spare neither effort nor expense to make the occasion fully up to expectation.

THE Society of the Army of the Potomac will hold its annual reunion at Orange, N. J., on Jan. 12 and 13. The corps meetings will be held at noon on the 12th; the Public meeting, with the oration and a poem by Will Carleton, at 1.30 P. M., and the banquet at 8 P. M. On the 13th there will be an excursion. The New England Society of Orange have appointed a large committee, of which J. C. Bayliss is chairman, to assist in entertaining the veterans.

AT a meeting of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution held at Governor's Island, on Wednesday, the following were announced as the officers of the institution for the next two years: President, Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Vice Presidents, Major-General O. O. Howard and Brevet Major-General J. B. Fry, U. S. A.; Secretary, Brevet Brigadier-General T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A.; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, Lieutenant J. C. Bush, 5th Artillery; Vice Treasurer, Lieutenant-Colonel Heman Dowd, 12th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. Col. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A., Inspector-General, was elected a member of the Executive Council, and arrangements were made to publish the journal of the institution bimonthly instead of quarterly, as heretofore.

MAYOR LATROBE, of Baltimore, is anxious to obtain Fort McHenry for a public park and has so recommended, "it being no longer of use as a defence to the city in modern warfare." The *Sun* quotes Major Myrick, of the fort, as saying: "The fort is useful to the Government for stationing soldiers. It is the policy now to concentrate one regiment in a fort instead of companies, as heretofore, as the soldiers can be maintained with less expense, better discipline and greater efficiency are secured, and there are more opportunities for practising manœuvres. It is the first time I ever knew merchants to listen quietly to a proposition to abandon a Government post." Governor's Island, Goat Island, and now Fort McHenry. Alas! Alas!

WITH the advancement of Colonel Breckinridge to the head of the Inspector-General's Department, a decided check is given to the rapid promotions in this corps. The oldest officer now in the corps is Colonel Hughes, who retires April 11, 1903. The youngest is Colonel Heyl, who retires Feb. 14, 1908. General Breckinridge, the senior Inspector-General, will be 64 Jan. 14, 1906. Major Lawton, it is understood, will ask to be retired upon completing 30 years' service.

THE nominations of the non-commissioned officers will be sent to the Senate on Monday. They will be assigned, as far as possible, to regiments in which they formerly served. The son of Gen. Schofield, to be appointed from civil life, will be assigned to the 4th Cavalry.

WE have reason for believing that an exchange of stations between the 2d and 4th Regiments of Artillery will be authorized during the coming spring. Whether the rumored exchange between the 1st and 5th Regiments of Artillery will occur is a matter not yet fully determined upon. Nor is it known that any other changes have yet appeared on General Schofield's slate.

STATISTICS presented in a late number of the "Westminster Review" show that no less than 3,980,513 men are now withdrawn from productive industries in Europe to make up the standing armies of the various nations.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Chas. G. Morton, 6th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla. (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about Feb. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav. (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 10, S. O. 15, Jan. 18, 1889, H. Q. A., as assigns Act. Hosp. Steward Christian Burkhardt, H. C., to duty at Fort Custer, M. T., is revoked, and he is assigned to duty at Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala. (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Geo. Le R. Brown, 11th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Delaware College, Newark, Del. (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Patrick McGloin, now at Fort McHenry, Md., is transferred and assigned to duty at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer *Dexter*, Capt. M. L. Phillips, commanding, cruising westward through Vineyard Sound, found the steam tug *Battle*, of Philadelphia, from New York for Boston, Capt. Blizzard, with colors set in rigging for assistance. Steamed towards her. Upon coming up with her the master requested to be towed to Vineyard Haven, as he had unstepped her rudder, and disabling his vessel, had been drifting about in the sound for 24 hours. Sent a hawser on board and took him in tow. Let go of him off Vineyard Haven, a tug-boat taking him into the wharf. The master was very grateful for the timely assistance rendered by the cutter.

Chief Engineer M. D. L. Dinsmore is detached from the *Gallatin* and placed on waiting orders.

The following officers have been assigned to the *Grant* at New York: 2d Lieut. S. M. Crossley, 3d Lieut. J. B. Hull and 2d Asst. Engr. C. H. Foot.

Capt. Stodder has been authorized to ship a crew of 33 men for the cutter *Grant*. She will be assigned to patrol duty.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has appointed the following board to conduct the official trial of the gunboat Yorktown: Commo. W. E. Fitzhugh, Comdr. E. M. Shepard, Chief Engr. Geo. F. Kutz, Naval Const'r. Robt. Steele, Lt. Sidney A. Staunton. The trial will commence next Monday in the Delaware River, near Philadelphia, and will be continued several days. Chief Engr. G. F. Kutz, Robt. Potter, Cipriana Andrade will conduct the examination of the machinery.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate bill 881, increasing the pay of ensigns in the Navy, was reported from the House Naval Committee on Tuesday with an amendment fixing their pay at the rate of $1,600 per annum when on duty at sea, $1,400 on shore and $1,200 on waiting orders. This is a reduction of $100 per annum on each grade of pay from the amount authorized by the Senate bill and as originally prescribed in a House bill reported from the committee at the last session and is practically the adoption of the report of the minority first submitted on the latter measure.

On motion of Senator Chandler, the Senate on Tuesday adopted resolutions calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a statement of expenditures for labor in each of the Navy-yards for each of the six months of the present fiscal year from the appropriations for construction and repair of vessels and for steam machinery, and for a statement of the nature and extent of the recent accident to the stern of the cruiser *Baltimore* and the method adopted for repairing the same.

Senator Chandler, as a just retribution for errors in the past, has offered an amendment to the General Deficiency bill appropriating $58,403 32 for payment to the restored cadet engineers of the difference between the pay of cadet engineers and assistant engineers from July 1, 1883, to Aug. 9, 1888.

Senate bill 1140, authorizing the Secretary of War to secure and present suitable medals to the survivors of the forlorn-hope storming party of Port Hudson, was passed by the Senate Jan. 25.

The Army Nurses' Pension bill was passed by the Senate on Monday. It allows a pension of $25 a month to all women nurses during the late war—prior to August, 1865—who performed six months' service, or were disabled and honorably discharged.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Manderson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, favorably reported an amendment to be proposed to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $40,000 for the preparation of a site and purchase of a pedestal for a statue to Gen. Sheridan.

Mr. Gibson's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill to change the title of our diplomatic representatives to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia from Ministers to Ambassadors, was agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 26 to 24.

OUR NEW ARMY OFFICERS.

THE Kansas City *Times* publishes an account of the non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion, and gives portraits of seven of them. They are a fine-looking set of young men, and the report concerning them gives most encouraging indications as to the character of the rank and file of our Army. Sergt. Perry G. Lowe, Co. B, 18th Inf., was born in Leavenworth and is 24 years of age. He is the son of the Hon. P. G. Lowe, Sheriff and State Senator. Sergt. Lowe was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military Academy in 1883 as civil engineer, at the age of 19. Before entering the Army, Sept. 29, 1885, he served for two years as a Government surveyor and one year as assistant city engineer of Leavenworth. The *Times* says of him: "He is a born soldier. He will be found true in any position of trust to which he may be assigned. In the performance of duty he will have but one aim, and that will be to carry out the wishes of his superior, and will exact the same from his subordinates. It is extremely gratifying to his friends to know that during nearly three years in the ranks he has won the respect and good will of all under whom and with whom he has served."

Sergt. Zalinski, Battery H, 1st Artillery, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and is 24 years of age. He is the brother of Capt. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery. He was a law student for one year and in business for four years at Medina, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1885, he enlisted at Fort Monroe, Va., in Battery G, 1st Art. He was appointed corporal March 11, 1886, and transferred from Battery G to H, 1st Artillery, Dec. 1, 1888, and promoted sergeant same day. He was placed on duty at the Artillery School as electrician in charge of departments of engineering and electricity and the telegraph and telephone lines of the post.

Sergt. Wm. C. Bennett, Co. H, 17th Infantry, was born in San Barnardino, Cal., and is 26 years of age. He is the son of Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, 17th Infantry. His education was obtained in New York and Minnesota. He enlisted Nov. 30, 1885.

Sergt. Wm. A. Campbell, Co. K, 12th Infantry, was born in Hoboken, N. J., and is 23 years of age. His parents, who now reside in Chemung County, N. Y., came from the north of Ireland, near Belfast, and are of Scotch descent. He taught school one winter, served as a clerk and as assistant engineer and as a member of the National Guard State of New York.

1st Sergt. Henry A. Barber, Troop E, 7th Cavalry, was born in Cambridge, Md., and is 27 years of age. His father is the Rev. T. B. Barber, D.D., rector of Christ Church, Cambridge. He was graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and enlisted March 5, 1885.

Corpl. Fred. H. Sargeant, Co. G, 7th Infantry, was born in Chicago, Ill., and is 25 years of age. He entered the Naval Academy as a cadet midshipman, June, 1880. In 1883 he resigned his cadetship and entered the employment of the Necedah lumber company of Necedah, Wis. He enlisted Jan. 21, 1886. His father, H. E. Sargeant, was formerly general manager of the Michigan Central and the N. P. railways.

1st Sergt. M. M. McNamee, Troop G, 7th Cavalry, was born at Mount Hope, Wis., and is 29 years of age. He finished his education at the Kansas State Agriculture College. He enlisted in November, 1882.

Corpl. Harold L. Jackson, Co. F, 15th Infantry, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and is 25 years of age. He attended Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., for one year; Oberlin College, Oberlin, O., for one and one-half years, and finally Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia. After leaving college in July, 1883, he was appointed an agent of the Q. M. Department at Fort Douglas, Utah, where he remained until March, 1885, when he enlisted. He is a son of Chaplain John W. Jackson, U. S. A.

1st Sergt. Wilson Chase, Troop B, 7th Cavalry, was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., and is 21 years of age. He followed the profession of an accountant until he enlisted, March 18, 1885.

John M. Sigworth was born in Forest County, Pa., and is 28 years of age. His early educational advantages were limited, but through his diligence in study became a teacher at the early age of 17, his school winning the second county prize for written school work. He has attended the Clarion collegiate institute of Pennsylvania, an institution of learning in Wisconsin and the Columbus, O., business college, at the latter taking the first prize for penmanship. In 1880 he came West and learned telegraphy, has been ticket, express and station agent, and had for three years a key in the main office of the Western Union in Chicago. His father is a successful merchant at Scotch Hill, Pa., and has offered inducements which have not been accepted. He enlisted in Battery L, 1st Artillery, Jan. 6, 1886, and was afterward on account of fine penmanship transferred to the headquarters, Department of California, where he is now the chief clerk to the adjutant-general.

Corpl. Robert W. Rose, of Co. C, 16th Infantry, was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., and enlisted in the company in which he is serving Sept. 10, 1883, and became corporal Jan. 29, 1887.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"John Brown," by Dr. Hermann Von Holst, Professor of the University of Freiburg, in Baden. Edited by Frank Preston Stearns. Boston: Cupples and Hurd.

"From Flag to Flag—A Woman's Adventures and Experiences in the South During the War, in Mexico, and in Cuba." By Eliza McHatton-Ripley. New York: D. Appleton and Co.

"Pen and Powder," by Frank B. Wilkie (Pollnto), author of "Sketches Beyond the Sea," "The Gambler," "History of the Great Inventions," etc. Boston: Tickno and Co.

"History of the Campaign of Mobile, Including the Co-operative Operations of General Wilson's Cavalry in Alabama. By Brevet Major-General C. C. Andrews, late commanding the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, U. S. Vols. With Maps and Illustrations. Second Edition. New York: D. Van Nostrand and Co.

These volumes, representing recent additions to the literature of our great war, severally present our experience at that critical period as viewed by the soldier, the newspaper correspondent, the foreign essayists, and the Southern woman. Mr. Stearns is concerned lest the apotheosis of John Brown should be interfered with by recent attacks upon him, or, perhaps we should rather say, lest the "devil's advocate" should prevail to prevent his canonization. So he has imported into this strictly domestic controversy a German essayist, who presents a glowing picture of Brown's character and work, describing him as one who gave the highest proof a man can give of the genuineness of his convictions; for the sake of others staking his life and that of his children, without the possibility of any selfish advantage, and when he lost not regretting what he had done. To Von Holst's essay the editor has added an introduction, nearly one-half as long, a poem by D. A. Wasson, a description of a visit to Brown's grave, and a note upon some recent unfriendly criticisms of him. Three likenesses of Brown are introduced, one from a photograph; another from his bust, and a third from a medal, some remarks accompanying these last two. The bust is rather a glorification than a portrait of its subject, and the lines about the mouth resemble those on the Zeus attributed to Phidias. The volume is a very interesting one, for, whatever may be said of John Brown, he was certainly the very incarnation of the spirit which determined the final results of our war; the spirit of uncompromising hostility to slavery. It is a striking fact that the soldier who captured him at Harper's Ferry was the one whose surrender at Appomattox signaled the completion of the work that Brown began.

Mrs. Ripley's story of her experiences is an interesting addition to our store of information concerning the inner life of the South during the period when it was seen from the North through the mists of prejudices intensified by war. It introduces us to the scenes of self sacrifice, of hardship and privation, which became so familiar to those whose homes were within the theatre of conflict, and to whom the horrors of war were known by the bitter experience of personal association. Mrs. Ripley gives us most vivid and entertaining pictures of life on a Louisiana plantation, when Butler and Banks were doing what they could to vary the routine of its experiences, and the foundations of its domestic life were undergoing upheaval. These are followed with equally readable accounts of experiences as a fugitive in Texas, and in Cuba, where association with the military exactions and ruinous taxation, which are the accustomed routine of that misgoverned island, showed how exceedingly mild was the despotism against which the Southern rebellion was supposed to be a protest. Since it was ordained that such experiences as are described in this volume should be endured, there is a satisfaction to others, if not to their subject, in thinking that they chose for their victim one so capable of recording them for our entertainment and instruction. It is just such a volume as McMasters, the historian of "The American People," would seek with avidity as giving him the very form and coloring of the time.

Mr. Wilkie is one of those gentlemen whom it would have given Gen. Sherman much pleasure to have hung on occasion—the newspaper correspondents. If the General should ever read this clever book he will be heartily glad that he spared this particular quill-driver, for he has given us what is in its way one of the most entertaining narratives the war has produced. He draws with a free hand sketches of persons he met and experiences he encountered, during his sojourn with the Army, and is not restrained by any awe of dignitaries in his comments and criticisms. Among those to whom he pays his respects are Fremont, the hero of "the greatest farce of the war;" Gen. Sturgis, who showed a great deal of hauteur in dealing with the rank and file, but was companionable in the highest degree with his officers; Grant, whom he constantly saw and frequently spoke to during an intercourse of two years, but who never opened his mouth in reply; Gen. Sherman, "the exact opposite of the taciturn Grant;" Halleck, who "took a dislike to the Bohemians;" McClernand, "fussy, irritable, and nervous," who claims to now have a ton of documents "which will exculpate him and show an abominable conspiracy among his opponents;" Corse, the inspiration of Allatoona, "the most bloody, desperate, and gallant battle of the whole war;" and, finally, Col. And. S. Burt, of the 7th Inf., at whose expense Mr. Wilkie tells a story derived from another correspondent.

Gen. Andrews gives us a new edition of his admirable monograph on the Battle of Mobile Bay, which we had occasion to describe when it first appeared in 1866, as "a careful, minute, conscientious, and modest study of one of the neatest and most important single operations of the war." The volume contains a fine portrait of Major-Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, five military maps elegantly engraved on copperplate, and five beautiful sketches showing the ground at Spanish Fort and Blakely. Its value as an historical narrative has increased with the lapse of time, and growth of intelligent interest in the events of the war. During the twenty-one years since it first appeared four of the Union generals who were engaged in the operations it describes have passed away—Canby, Steele, Gordon Granger and Kenner Garrard. Generals Carr and Winslow are among those remaining to certify to the accuracy of Gen. Andrews's report.

"Thinks by Bill Nye" and "Nye and Riley's Railway Guide" are two volumes of humorous literature of the strictly American type, published by the Dearborn Publishing Co., Chicago. One is adorned by two portraits of the author; the other has numerous illustrations by Baron De Grimm, E. Zimmerman, Walt, McDougall and others, in keeping with the unique text. The character of Bill Nye's fun is too well known to require description. If it cannot be said to be of a strictly refining nature, it is at the least harmless and laughter aids digestion, and is thus, in a measure, a preventive of the strictly American malady of digestion.

The 1889 edition of Thomas A. Janvier's "Mexican Guide" is ready for publication by the Scribners. The Guide has undergone thorough revision, and will be issued with considerable new matter.

An interesting portrait of Wilkie Collins will be the frontispiece to the February "Book Buyer." A description of how the novelist writes his stories, in his own words, will also be given.

Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons announce a new edition of Col. Blunt's Army manual under the new title, "Firing Regulations for Small Arms."

The new Century Dictionary, the publication of which has been announced to begin within a few months, is to be, the publishers say, considerably more than a "dictionary," as it will contain an immense amount of detailed information of an encyclopedic nature. Among the forty-five experts in charge of the various departments are Capt. David A. Lyle, of the Ordnance Department, who has furnished the definitions of military terms, and Commander Francis M. Green, U. S. N., who has had charge of the naval and nautical words.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Secretary Endicott appeared before the House Military Committee on Tuesday, at the request of the chairman, to give his views on the proposition to purchase a new site in New Jersey for testing heavy ordnance. His earnest advocacy of the project convinced the committee of the wisdom of making the purchase of the tract of land situated in Atlantic and Cumberland Counties, and, although some of the members thought the price—$225,000 for 12,375 acres—rather high, it was concluded to recommend an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill authorizing its purchase.

The hydro pneumatic gun carriage which was so badly damaged by the bursting of the Bessemer gun six weeks ago has been repaired at the Washington Gun Foundry, and will be shipped to the naval proving ground at Annapolis early next week. The official test of the Thurlow open hearth steel cast gun will take place as soon as the carriage arrives and the gun is mounted.

The Tennessee Legislature having ceded jurisdiction to the tract of land for a U. S. Arsenal at Columbia, the Ordnance Department of the Army will begin its construction of buildings there at an early date. Plans and specifications are now in course of preparation at the Ordnance office, and Gen. Benét has now under advisement the selection of an ordnance officer to take charge of the construction of the post.

Word has been received at the Washington Gun Foundry that the Bethlehem steel plant will be ready in about two months, when the forgings for the new 10 and 12 inch guns will be started and forwarded immediately for the necessary finish. The plant is most extensive, the total outlay for buildings and tools being in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENSACOLA NOTES.

ON Christmas day a party of five soldiers belonging to Batty. H, 2d U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Barrancas, went boating on Pensacola Bay. A light breeze was blowing and there was not supposed to be any danger; but, in attempting to enter the Lagoon, a few hundred yards from Fort McRae, their boat was caught by a heavy ground swell that came in from the Gulf and capsized. In the struggle which ensued two of the men were drowned. On January 2, the body of an artilleryman, identified as Private Leutz, was found near the fort, and on January 12, the fragment of another body wearing blue clothing was discovered in a shoal place. The head, arms and half of the trunk were gone—eaten by sharks probably—but enough remained to leave no doubt that it was the other missing man, Private Brotherton. Both were buried with military honors in the National Cemetery.

Pensacola and parts adjacent mourn the transfer back to St. Augustine of the staff and band of the 2d Artillery. It was hoped that the new colonel—Mendenhall—would locate his headquarters at a military post.

The coming of the Navy-yard Commission is now being discussed at various ambitious points along the Gulf coast, and Pensacola people are getting a little uneasy.

N.

A ST. PETERSBURG paper announces that the construction of three large Russian war vessels will be commenced this year.

NAVAL CLAIMS ALLOWED.

(Concluded from last week, p. 428.)

RECEIVING SHIP CLAIMS.

H K Hoff	$1,232 74	John A Shearman	199 59
Henry A Adams, dec.	1,106 85	George W Woods	82 24
J W A Nicholson, dec.	273 29	N H Junkins	460 53
H M Rundlett, dec.	196 62	Thomas Stewart	456 70
Samuel W Latta	54 14	J L Purcell	65 21
George Glass	491 50	Robert E Impey	231 23
Wm H Stewart	558 92	John Gaskins	103 83
George R Brush	1,904 46	M K Henderson	597 02
James T Bootes	107 20	Edward Donaldson	2,145 04
C Jordan, dec	2,011 40	Peter Johnson	82 19
P M Rixey	123 29	C H Arnold	79 72
D B Harmony	36 71	Robert W Doyle	96 43
Wm M Nickerson	90 41	Wm Jones	472 88
Moses A Lane	1,618 21	J S Waltemeyer	122 46
Arthur H Fletcher	249 86	H T Skelding	369 32
H N Manney	180 82	Richd W Meade, dec.	1,166 14
Wm P McCann	2,189 04	D B Batione, dec.	1,167 12
Silas Casey	406 85	S D Kennedy	264 38
Richard M Cutts, dec.	259 73	Augustus N Mayer	29 59
Henry M Meade	447 60	John McManus	419 53
Henry J Hunt	95 89	John L Neilson	38 36
Howard Smith	200 27	Wm H Jones	528 23
H G Beyer	169 31	Henry Glass	97 53
James G Green	969 58	W G Richardson	52 06
John B Briggs	16 44	John Irwin	145 21
Wm H Driggs	344 82	Cecil C Neil	101 37
Richard Ashbridge	364 95	E C Ver Meulen	55 89
Herman Hansen	376 43	E Carrington Bowers	844 31
Louis Kempff	707 60	Charles O'Neil	874 15
Wm Starr Dana	680 55	A K Hughes	1,384 93
D H Tribon	969 28	Wm A Ferrier	727 90
Wm H Stewart	1,500 00	Richard A Urquhart	304 39
Henry M Wells	693 25	Thomas O Fussett	1,245 67
A H Cobb	202 19	V B C Means	530 95
Richard Inch	186 84	John E Roller	558 90
H H Eames	86 57	John A McDonald	507 39
W T Hord	93 70	Thomas H Streets	116 71
Henry Davis	274 25	George B Livingston	675 07
Luther L Martin	70 68	James B Butt	193 67
John L Davis	137 00	Edw B Bingham, dec.	308 49
F A Miller	1,272 12	P A Lovering	280 82
Thomas P Smith	890 68	Samuel Cros	26 85
D D V Stuart	730 98	Henry P Grace	124 11
Albert Mertz	58 08	Woodward Carter	96 44
John McGowan	254 54	Charles C Freeman	993 41
James W Carlin	715 62	Wm Cuddy	74 79
Oliver Diehl	617 25	David Bruce	1,899 42
F W Nichols	581 92	Wm Barrymore	993 57
A O Goodsol	293 70	N E Mason	581 92
Hampton Aulick, dec.	523 84	Edward Shippen	630 20
Edwin R. Denby, dec.	13 54	J M Bowyer	156 71
A B Wychoff	199 45	George E Belknap	139 73
Z L Tanner	275 21	Warren Barnard	1,557 25
E Longnecker	146 41	D P Wright	85 48
Robert T Maccoun	51 02	E H C Leutze	41 22
Charles F Guild	300 27	D L Braine	3,272 33
W W Williams	547 53	W G Gibson	82 48
Francis W Dickens	69 04	Geo W Omensetter	500 01
Samuel Gee	216 44	Ira C Whitehead	148 76
Joseph G Thomas	332 50	Frank Courtis	202 74
Francis H Swan	1,267 95	F M Greene	373 24
Arthur C Heffenger	85 48	A W Cassell	382 70
Joseph Wilson	923 47	John S Sinclair	58 50
Oscar F Stanton	606 74	Louis J Allen	91 50
James M Forsyth	348 42	Howard E Ames	499 17
M L Johnson	1,794 73	Nicholas Anderson	35 00
W T Devlin	323 83	E J Waugh	288 48
Charles E Colanan	503 01	S M Ackley	55 89
T B Watkins	204 38	F F Fletcher	87 67
Dennis H Mahan	624 66	Wm Watts	80 58
John W Stewart	122 74	Pierce Crosby	269 17
D W Mullan	622 47	Robert Anderson	74 82
Alexander Mack	184 93	Charles M McCartney	183 00
Chester Hatfield	899 09	Lyman Arms	218 63
Thos S Plunkett, dec.	97 81	Horatio L Wait	164 48
C W Wilson	4 88	Reigart B Lowry, dec.	389 04
Delevan Bloodgood	910 83	John Rudenstein, dec.	122 89
David Daniels	189 59	Dominick Lynch, dec.	73 97
Rogers H Galt	134 79	N J L T Halpine	197 26
M H Crawford	363 84	George Sirian	381 62
W W Beck	2,572 06	Frank A Wilner	124 93
Edward Kenney	435 61	Charles Martin	623 54
V L Cottman	481 37	Louis Kingsley	49 02
Charles Wilson	497 62	George W. Davis	1,599 16
Jacob Edmund Noel	725 48	George Cochran	214 47
John Lowe	161 65	Merrill Miller	208 08
A F Price	1,088 22	Charles E De Valin	366 02
C B T Moore	414 24	E H Marsteller	37 81
C E Tallman	169 30	George I Albro	132 06
John K Winn	1,921 55	C U Gravatt	351 22
Manning K Eyre	76 18	P J Horwitz	56 44
S P Quackenbush	1,953 42	Francis W F Wieber	438 08
Nicholas Mager	587 05	Samuel G City, dec.	382 72
E W Bridge	238 91	C P Wallach	427 11
J H Gillis	2,389 86	J O Burnett, dec.	96 31
Jasper Coghlan	735 31	Wm J Ferguson	138 63
W G Hanaum	498 63	W W Barry	133 15
C J Bousb	241 10	F W Wunderlick	58 08
W H Webb	531 51	Jacob D Doyle	743 01
J A B Smith	18 63	E H Taunt	105 20
A P Bashford	183 56	Frederick Engle, dec.	1,126 84
George E Hendee	754 41	John Hubbard	95 34
J G Ayres	348 49	George A Crawford	34 25
Frank Guertin	742 47	Francis Boom	330 89
Charles A Schetky	4,493 36	Fred R Upton	134 79
P C Van Buskirk	588 30	Richard Mitchell	250 95
Walter N Smith	659 18	A R Yates	483 43
George H Peters	40 00	Ebenezer S Prime	325 20
Charles A Clark	553 15	Clifford B Gill	766 35
J C Burnett	990 98	J R Matthews	2,055 89
O E Lasher	390 41	H G Colby	589 58
Charles H Black	220 82	Halloweli Dickinson	611 76
B F Rogers	507 13	James H Hutchinson	136 12
David Peacock	393 29	J C Drake	21 37
J H Clark	366 46	George W Mentz	113 97
Simon Cook	119 45	Hugh Kuhl	769 87
Thomas S Collier	255 89	Thomas R Wilson	17 79
Jerome E Morse	228 85	John Gibson	88 21
Hugh H Cline	376 44	Isaac Hazlett	131 51
John K Lewis	172 81	Wm H Frary	408 74
Theodore C Heyl	1,214 25	C E Clark	247 31
Henry P Harvey	327 67	Joseph C Bradford	619 14
George R Durand	731 20	Thomas A Gill	852 07
John S Franklin	187 40	Joseph G. Eaton	221 37
S W Latta	51 54	E B Underwood	152 05
John C Thompson	940 00	Charles J Bibber, dec.	3,208 06
Joseph B Parker	141 92	Benjamin L Edes	583 57
Yates Stirling	1,025 76	Philip J Miller, dec.	42 10
H B H Wharton	18 08	John H Russell	6 16
D N Bertolette	125 48	F M Gunnell	33 84
J L Purcell	24 66	John S Watters	13 70
John F McNeil, dec	216 27	Milton Haxtun	42 64
H C Haines	6 80	Wilson W Buchanan	80 55
J F Critteoden	20 53	Walter C Cowles	48 22
Reginald F Nicholson	180 82	T N Penrose	47 02
Josiah D Pinner, dec.	79 38	Richard N Peake, dec.	94 25
Boynton Leach	83 85		

LONGEVITY CLAIMS.

Wm R King	$405 48	Edwin T Phillippi	499 97
John H Moore	510 06	James P Cahoon	16 99
Timothy A Hunt, dec.	93 49	Daniel McMurtrie	171 21
H C Nelson	3,245 36	Harrie Webster	999 15
Wm H Slack	956 71	A H Fletcher	746 00
M C Drennan	921 34	A H McCormick	12 49
Benj F Sands, dec.	54 95	G W Sumner	12 49
John D Toppin	1,999 31	I Hazlett	54 49
David M Fulmer	479 68	O A Batcheller	12 49
Reuben O Bitler	16 99	M L Johnson	12 49
Aaron Ward	472 88	M Miller	12 49
Wm L Rodgers	14 8.	E Wilkinson	14 25
A C Almy	216 99		
W B Hoff	838 38	Total	$256,948 65

For commutation of rations in receiving-ships, under the Strong decision.

Josiah D Pinner, dec.	$23 18	Charles A Schetky	199 60
Wm Nyborg, dec	104 98	Walter N Smith	315 30
Gilbert Morton	203 27	Charles H Black	45 90
George F Cutter	219 09	J H Clark	167 2
Thos Smith, dec	251 60	Jerome E Morse	82 80
Nathaniel Green, dec.	78 38	George R Durand	157 77
James H Strong, dec.	150 95	S W Latta	23 51
Frank Holler	722 55	Joseph B Parker	77 70
E R Colhoun	4 20	Yates Stirling	164 40
Jonathan Young, dec.	215 29	George W Woods	61 75
Eugene Mack, dec.	48 20	Thomas Stewart	32 50
Philip J Miller, dec.	28 25	Robert E Impey	20 10
C G Herndon	7 50	John Gaskins	39 60
A E K Benham	57 48	M K Henderson	49 64
F M Gunnell	61 75	Edward Donaldson	518 95
George A Deering	209 70	Peter Johnson	30 00
John F Merry	245 94	C H Arnold	29 10
W K Mayo	65 50	Wm Jones	249 30
Milton Haxtun	87 56	Richd W Meade, dec.	265 69
David O Lewis	13 80	S D Kennedy	73 12
Daniel Delehanty	50 70	John McManus	157 07
R A Williams	254 24	E C Bowers	220 17
Hanson E Tyler	45 60	Charles O'Neil	188 46
J N Quackenbush	27 55	A K Hughes	325 10
John De Camp, dec.	223 25	Wm A Ferrier	233 95
S P Conly	34 20	Elijah Haskel, dec.	40 80
George W Dorrance	319 01	Luther Stoddard, dec.	187 85
T N Penrose	42 99	Thomas O Fussett	182 40
J D Adams	90 90	John A McDonald	108 90
Richard N Peake, dec.	50 60	Thomas H Streets	42 60
Andrew Harman	32 40	George B Livingston	5 40
Daniel McMurtrie	69 85	John Q Adams, dec.	62 00
S N Whitehouse	141 31	James B Butt	121 75
H K Hoff, dec.	295 00	Edward B Bingham	108 10
J W A Nicholson, dec.	66 50	David Bruce	696 84
H M Rundlett, dec.	101 55	Wm Barrymore	183 50
Samuel W Latta	24 70	Edward Shippen	243 62
Wm H Stewart	54 60	George E Belknap	50 90
George R Brush	91 56	Warren Barnard	82 80
C Jordan, dec	851 82	E H C Leutze	15 67
P M Rixey	36 30	D L Braine	116 75
D B Harmony	146 13	W C Gibson	12 35
Wm M Nickerson	33 00	Geo W Omensetter	71 40
Arthur H Fletcher	58 80	Ira C Whitehead	54 30
Earl English	40 00	J V B Bleeker, dec.	184 65
H N Manney	49 50	Frank Courtis	55 50
Wm P McCann	47 00	F M Greene	77 99
Richard M Cutts, dec.	27 60	A W Cassell	139 69
Henry M Meade	176 91	John S Sinclair	42 51
Moses A Lane	284 05	Henry P Grace	45 30
James M Creighton	14 70	Nicholas Anderson	27 00
James J. Kane	161 70	E J Waugh	119 70
James G Green	103 79	Henry Rolando, dec.	73 60
Louis Kempff	147 92	Wm Watts	30 64
Wm H Stewart	328 50	Pierce Crosby	208 00
S C Rowan	116 10	Robert Anderson	27 31
Henry M Wells	10 43	John F Steele, dec.	251 50
W T Hord	42 75	Horatio L Wait	75 05
Henry Walke	218 00	Reigart B Lowry, dec.	155 05
Luther L Martin	25 80	John Rudenstein, dec.	72 50
F A Miller	115 15	Dominick Lynch, dec.	20 90
John McGowan	77 42	George Sirian	80 38
A O Goodsoe	119 70	Charles Martin	355 13
Edwin R Denby, dec.	6 18	Louis Kingsley	7 84
Z L Tanner	77 47	R E Carmouy	48 30
Edwin Longnecker	35 82	R T Renshaw	35 40
Robert T Maccoun	74 85	George Cochran	78 13
W W Williams	151 36	Merrill Miller	81 60
Francis W Dickens	18 90	C U Gravatt	61 50
Samuel Gee	118 50	P J Howitz	84 20
Joseph G Thomas	121 56	Samuel G City, dec.	187 02
Francis H Swan	547 10	C P Wallach	129 91
Oscar F Stanton	120 78	J O Burnett, dec.	43 94
James M Forsyth	85 05	Wm J Ferguson	75 90
M L Johnson	98 83	F W Wunderlich	52 97
W T Devlan	5 70	Frederick Engle, dec.	209 80
D W Mullan	135 00	John Hubbard	12 00
Alexander Mack	1 50	Francis Boom	33 75
Chester Hatfield, dec.	187 21	A R Yates	8 78
C W Wilson	1 19	Ebenezer S Prime	62 70
Delevan Bloodgood	374 65	Clifford B Gill	34 66
W W Beck	91 60	H G Colby	301 29
George H Waddeigh	42 00	Thomas G Corbin	55 80
Charles Wilson	133 56	Halloweli Dickinson	177 88
Jacob Edmund Noel	24 00	James H Hutchinson	85 50
John K Winn	334 56	Hugh Kuhl	314 70
John C Howell	261 80	Thomas R Wilson	7 00
S P Quackenbush	190 95	C E Clark	48 21
Nicholas Mager	192 38	Joseph C Bradford	271 54
J H Gillis	29 75	Charles J Bibber, dec.	512 83
Jasper Coghlan	223 65	Benj L Edes, dec.	40 14
A P Bashford	26 40	H C Haines	1 50
George E Hendee	176 92		
George M White, dec.	46 00	Total	$23,504 63

In answer to Senator Chandler's resolution relative to the allowance of claims of naval officers and men on receiving ships for extra pay the Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate on Monday a communication on the subject from the Fourth Auditor. This officer says that so far claims of this description to the amount of $450,000 have been allowed and 441 claims are pending. The office pays no attention to agreements, and knows of no contracts between claimants and attorneys except such as appear in the powers of attorney. Information necessary to prosecute these claims is obtainable from naval registers and other Government publications, and the Auditor knows of no case in which information of the contents of lists of claimants has been furnished to attorneys. He transmits a list of attorneys engaged in prosecuting claims of this kind, and adds that they may be able to state where they procure the data for prosecuting them.

THE DRIGGS-SCHROEDER SYSTEM.

In a recent communication to the Secretary of the Navy the Driggs Ordnance Company submits the folloiwng list of advantages claimed for the Driggs Schroeder system of rapid fire guns:

Breech block, 50 to 60 per cent. is lighter than in any other system, and equal to any in strength. Greater range, penetration, velocity of projectile, and flatness of trajectory, for the same weight and strength of gun. Ease of manipulation, and rapidity of fire as compared with the Hotchkiss system. More certainty of extraction, with its two independent extractors. The ability to half cock without moving the block, and to cock the piece without unlocking the breech block or moving the handle, so that in case of a hang fire or miss fire no danger can come from recocking the piece for a second trial.

All parts of the mechanism (except pistol grip and handle) are under cover of the breech, while the gun can be efficiently fired even were the pistol handle shot away. The rectiliniar motion of the firing pin admits of a much smaller point being used, as there is in this motion no torsional strain. The position of aiming is as near as possible to the customary one of shooting a fowling piece or rifle. Less men to handle the gun and less fatigue in rapid firing. The motion of the breech block is such that if the charge is as much as an inch out of place the block will push the charge home as perfectly as if it had been carefully located. The operations of loading are much simpler and easier than in other systems.

In carrying the rapid fire system to guns of large calibre they claim that there is no other system which offers so many advantages as does that of the Driggs-Schroeder, and also that it is applicable to any calibre of breech loader.

STANDING OF WEST POINT CADETS.

THE standing of the several classes at the Military Academy was on Jan. 1 as follows. Those marked with a star were absent for part of the year:

First Class.	1. Winslow	2. D'Armit	
3. Harding	4. Flagler	5. McGregor	
6. Harts	7. Blake	8. Martin, J. T.	
9. Johnson, T. B.	10. Kenly	11. Hains	
12. Haan	13. Willcox, F. W.	14. Jordan	
15. Ellis	16. Sydenham	17. Barroll	
18. Campbell	19. Bethel	20. Harrison, R.	
21. Skerrett	22. Irwin	23. Bookmiller	
24. McGlachlin	25. Lassiter	26. Cole, E. T.	
27. Piper	28. Hagadorn	29. Langhorne	
30. Taylor	31. Peterson	32. Kirkman	
33. Lacey	34. Crawford	35. Wood	
36. Rhodes	37. Phillips,	38. Kemp	
39. Lee	40. Cloman	41. Webster	
42. Stockham	43. Graves	44. Burkhardt	
45. Leitch	46. Young	47. Normoyle	
48. Winston, E. T.	49. Barrios		
Second Class.	1. Jadwin	2. Denkyne	
3. Bromwell	4. Todd	5. Keller	
6. Johnson, W. O.	7. Winston, T. W.	8. Rennard	
9. Hearn	10. Meriliat	11. Ruggles	
12. Sladen	13. Krayenbuhl	14. Montgomery	
15. McNair	16. Davis, W. C.	17. Bandholtz	
18. Lindsay J. R.	19. Rowell	20. Powell	
21. Clark, W. F.	22. Ryan	23. Wholley.	
24. Hamilton, J.	25. Davis, M. F.		
27. Mauldin	28. Marshall	29. Wallace	
30. Snow	31. Ketcham	32. Ferguson, H. T.	
33. Lamoreux	34. Brown	35. Symmonds	
36. Hornbrook	37. Murray	38. Andrews	
39. Learnard	40. Fleming, L. J.	41. Wolf	
42. Clark, C. C.	43. Gatley	44. Swain	
45. Jones	46. Moore, G. D.	47. Lyon, H. G.	
48. Caldwell. F. M.	49. Guyer*	50. Gose	
51. Fox	52. Uline	53. Meyer	
54. Nottingham*		56. Keech	
57. Butts	58. Caldwell, V. A.		
Third Class.	1. Cosby.	2. McIndoe.	
3. Sewell.	4. Clark, H. C.	5. Echols.	
6. Lyon, LeR. S.	7. Hero.	8. Bennet.	
9. Corcoran.	10. Horney.	11. Glasgow.	
12. Horn.	13. Morrow.	14. Anderson, E. D.	
15. Livermore.	16. Heavey.	17. White.	
18. Donworth.	19. Lafitte.	20. Murphy.	
21. Lindsley, E.	22. Furlong.	23. Fuller.	
24. Fleming.	25. Pierce.	26. Johnston, W. T.	
27. Malony.	28. Hirsch.	29. Howard.	
30. Winans.	31. Ogden.	32. Bush.	
33. Pipes.*	34. Scherer.	35.	
36. Smith, G. B.	37. Donovan.	38. Royden.	
39. Bertsch.	—.	41. Jenks.	
43. Wahl.	43. Jackson.	44. Jarvis.	
45 Hamilton, R. L.	46. Brauley.	47. Sweezey.*	
—.	49. Schoeffel.	50. Settle.	
51. Upton.	52. Whitman.	53. Osborne.	
—.	55. Crowley.	—.	
57. Saffarrans.	58. Crabbs.	59. Cordray.	
60. Davison.*	61. Williams.	—.	
63. Armstrong.	64 Mearns.	—.	
66. Threlkeld.†	—.	68. Hines, J. L.	
69. Sorley.	70. Switzer.	71. Chapman.	
72. Ely.	73. Drew.	74. Grote.	
Frazier.	Smith, H. A.	Voorhees.	

†Absent, sick, and to join 4th class, Feb. 15.

Fourth Class.	1. Cavenaugh.	2. Jervey.
3. Shipton.	4. Blakely.	5. Walker, K.
6. Coe.	7. Hoffer.	8. Kephart.
9. Summerall.	10. Harris.	11. Smith, W. R.
12. Jameson.	13. Leary.	14. Carter.
15. Kirkpatrick.	16. Fitzgerald.	17. Blanchard.
18. Whitney.	19. McMaster.	20. Wilcox, F. A.
21. Barnhardt.	22. Palmer, J. McA.	23. Arnold.
24. Harded.	25. Burgess.	26. O'Connell.
27. Parker.	28. Reeves, J. H.	29. Morton.
30. Walker, K. W.	31. Hambright.	32. Dickson.
33. Newman.	34. Lindsey, J. R.	35. Kelby.
36. McMullen.	37. Hughes.	38. Hinshaw.
39. Gleason.	40. James.	41. Chamberlaine.
42. Cole, H. G.	43. Woodward.	44. Stetson.
45. Davis, W. D.	46. Park.	47. Long, F. S.
48. Yates.	49. Hickok.	50. Laubach.
51. Norman.	52. Lewis.	53. Palmer, H. H.
54. Miller, J. K.	55. Prince.	56. Chase.
57. Stone.	58. Anderson, W. H.	59. Weeks.
60. Mizner.	61. Sayer.	62. Erwin, I.
63. Haney.	64. Reeve, H. M.	65. Michie.
66. Saville.	67. Carey.	68. Johnston, F.
69. Ferguson, M. J.	70. Calvert.	71. Rutherford.
72. Stokes.	73. Moore, J. T.	74. Harison, G. S.
75. Earle.	76. Orr.	77. Kellogg.
78. Ham.	79. Gardner.	80. Towery.
81. Read.	82. Martin, J. N.	83. Athey.
84. Long, A. P.	85. Reagan.	—. Adams.
—. Conrad.	—. Davis, A. M.	—. Lazelle.
—. Miller, C. D.	—. Spence.*	—. Washburn.*

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

Bismarck.

I will ride the mild Pacific
In a manner quite terrific,
And will make myself the great and only terror of the seas;
I will smash your silly treaties,
No matter how your fleet is,
For I'm the Gilascutis that will do just as I please.

John Bull.

Ho! Ho! You blooming German
So you think you will determine
The complexion of the action that each one of us must take;
Go on and do your pleasure,
In accordance with that measure,
But ere you rake the ocean take a good look at your rake.

Uncle Sam.

By thunder, Mr. Teuton,
It seems to me you're shootin'
On that island in a manner I would hint was slightly rash;
And although I've got no navy,
I can tell you, sir, by gravy,
I have got what gets a navy, that is to say, the cash.

—*Washington Critic.*

It is said that the cartridges for the Lebel rifle, about which the French Government maintain such a mystery, can be bought for $25 a piece without much difficulty. The case is solid drawn copper and the bullet of type metal with a thin coating of steel.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

THE annual reception of the Old Guard at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Thursday evening, Jan. 24, was in every respect the most complete victory the gallant Guard has ever achieved. Every seat in the vast amphitheatre was occupied, and many persons were promenading in the lobbies or amusing themselves elsewhere in the building, awaiting an opportunity to get on the floor. As we looked on the scene from a private box, near the proscenium, in one of the upper tiers, the sight was a grand one, especially during the opening march; the richness and variety of the ladies' costumes, together with the showy uniforms of the military men, making a most striking spectacle.

The decorations of the opera house, consisting of streamers, draperies, flags and banners, were beautiful. One of the events of the evening was the grand march, in which all the military and naval guests—some 700 strong—took part in marching in column of twos, fours, eights and sixteens. Following Gilmore's band, Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts, linked arms with Maj. Geo. W. McLean, heading the column, followed by Gov. Briggs, of Delaware, and Capt. T. E. Sloan, Old Guard. After this event, dancing occupied the remainder of the swiftly passing time. The Old Guard were indefatigable in their attention to guests, their stalwart forms were to be seen everywhere, and with their manly bosoms bedecked with an array of medals and decorations that would have made the veterans of the battle of Waterloo envious, they were of course the most distinguished looking military men present. It is impossible to give the names of the many thousands present, which comprised military men from all quarters and distinguished citizens and officials of the municipality; it's hard to say who wasn't there. Among the many we noticed were Admiral D.L. Braine and Commo. B. Gherardi, U. S. N.; Gens. D. G. Swaim and W. D. Whipple, U. S. A.; Capt. W. A. Kirkland and Med. Insp. D. Bloodgood, U.S.N.; Lieut. Whistler, U. S. A.; Capts. J. A. Howell and R. Boyd, U. S. N.; Gen. H. Prince and Col. A. B. Gardiner, U. S. A.; Lieuts. H. Eldredge, R. L. Russell and Pendleton, U. S. N.; Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N.; Capt. H. F. Brewerton, Lieuts. L. D. Tyson and T. Stevens, U. S. A.; Asst. Engr. F. C. Bowers, U. S. N.; Gen. D. Butterfield. Among the National Guard were Maj. Gen. S. Dalton, Mass.; Gen. J. B. Woodward, N. Y.; Major-Gen. J. Porter, N. Y.; Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward and Gen. G. W. Wingate, N. Y.; Capts. J. H. Witthaus and F. O. Johnson, N. Y.; Col. W. Seward, Lieut.-Col. Rand and Adjt. Deckert, 9th N. Y., Gen. J. McLeer and staff, N. Y.; Col. E. F. Gaylor, 47th New York. Brig. -Gen. B. F. Peach, Jr., and staff of Boston; Capt. A. B. Wadsworth, Boston Lancers; Col. Robert Adams, Jr. Penn.; Major Bush R. Huydekoper, 1st Brigade, Penn.; Capt. R. C. Gilchrist, of the Washington Light Infantry, Charleston, S. C.; Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway and staff, Washington, D. C.

Major McKenney and staff of the Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford, Major Chew and staff and officers of the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, Commander Henry E. Smith, Major Charles W. Stevens, Col. Frederick W. Wellington of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston; Gen. Wadsworth, Major Wallace, Major Sawyer, Captains Fuller and Rickard of the Boston Tigers, Gen. Drake of Drake's Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth, N. J.; Captain Burke of the Gates City Guard of Atlanta, Ga., and a delegation from the City Troop of Philadelphia and the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford. Capt. Hayward and Lieut. McKenzie, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London; Gen. Dudley D. Steele, Col. George W. Marshall, 1st Regiment of Delaware; Lieut. Col. W. K. White of the 71st Regiment Veterans; Col. D. W. C. Ward of the 71st Regiment Veterans; Gen. Varian, Gen. W. C. Stokes, Col. George B. McClellan, Aide; Gen. Charles Robbins, I. R. P., Gen. F. P. Earle, all of Governor Hill's Staff; Col. J. N. Partridge, 23d N. Y., Captains C. S. Burns, F. Roosevelt, J. F. Boylan, R. Delafield, J. H. Brady, A. H. McCauley and Surg. N. Henry, 12th N. Y.; Major G. S. Merrill and Col. W. M. Strachan, Mass., Gen. F. King, Louisiana; Capt. W. A. Belknap and Adjt. P. S. Tilden, 71st N. Y.; Col. J. G. Story, N. Y.; Gen. C. I. Anderson, Va.; Col. Bancroft, Mass.; Governor Green and staff, New Jersey; Col. E. C. Stanton, N. Y., Veterans of the 7th, 9th, 13th and 22d N. Y.

NEW YORK VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

A VETERAN RESERVE CORPS for the militia and volunteers has been under discussion for the past few months. The old guard of the 12th Regiment, at their last meeting, passed resolutions requesting their officers to aid the effort to secure necessary legislation. The 9th, 22d, 13th, 7th, and other veterans join in the work. It is proposed to permit any Army Corps or Grand Army Post to organize if they desire as a Veteran Reserve. There are also provisions for Honorary Colonels—a foreign custom.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

THE Centennial Celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States is to be held in N. Y. City, April 29 and 30. In answer to several inquiries, we give below such names and addresses of the chairmen and secretaries of the Committee of the Celebration as will be found useful:

Names and addresses of chairmen: Cruger, S. Van Rensselaer, Army, 187 Fulton street; Fish, Stuyvesant, Entertainment, 216 Broadway; Gerry, Elbridge T., Executive Committee, 261 Broadway; Gardiner, Asa Bird, Navy, 31 Nassau street; Grant, Hugh J., Plan and Scope, City Hall; Hamilton, Wm. G., States, 105 E. 21st street; Ives, Brayton, Finance, 4 Broad street; King, John A., General Government, 256 Greenwich street; Marquand, Henry G., Art and Exhibition, 11 E. 68th street, Potter, Orlando B., Railroads and Transportation, 26 Lafayette Place. Names and addresses of secretaries: Bowen, Clarence W., Executive Committee, 230 Broadway; Gilder, Richard W., Art and Entertainment, 33 E. 17th street; Kane, S. Nicholson, Navy, 23 W. 47th street; Livingston, Jas. Duane, Railroads and Transportation, 5 E. 27th street; Low, Seth, General Government, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; McAllister, Ward, Entertainment, 16 E. 16th street; Montgomery, James M., States, 111 Wall street; Nicoll, De Lancey, Finance, 10 Wall street; Tomlinson, John C., Army, 3 Broad street. Committee on Army (Military and Industrial Parade): Cruger, S. Van Rensselaer, chairman, 187 Fulton street; Cochrane, Gen. Jno., 7 E. 62d street; Gallatin, Frederick, 261 Broadway; Robb, J. Hampden, 49 Chambers street; Tappan, Frederick D., 40 E. 68th street; Tomlinson, John C., secretary, 3 Broad street; Winchester, Locke W., 145 Broadway. Navy Committee: Barnes, John S., 18 Wall street; Coudert, Frederick R., 66 William street; Cheney, Alfred C., 85 W. 23d street; Erben, Capt. Henry, P. O. Building; Farragut, Loyall, 119 Liberty street and 202 Broadway; Gardiner, Asa Bird, chairman, 31 Nassau street; Goelet, Ogden, 9 W. 17th street; Haven, Geo. G., 18 Wall street; James, D. Willis, 11 Cliff street; Kane, S. Nicholson, secretary, 23 W. 47th street; Pierrepont, John J., 1 Pierrepont place, Brooklyn; Shultz, Jackson S., 203 E. 17th street.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

IT seems almost assured that a rifle team from the Massachusetts militia will go to England in July next to compete in an international match and other competitions at the annual meeting at Wimbledon. In reply to the former letter of Major J. P. Frost to the N. R. A. of Great Britain in reference to the visit of his team, a letter has been received from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, saying: "I am directed to state that the National Rifle Association will cordially welcome a rifle team of the Massachusetts volunteer militia in England, in July next, and will doubtless be able to carry out the spirit of the competitions as proposed in your letter. Unfortunately circumstances prevent my council from stating where the next prize meeting of the N. R. A. will this year be held, as owing to the increase in the erection of buildings round Wimbledon Common, they are obliged to remove to another spot. The council have no doubt that some interesting competitions between your volunteer militia and some of the best shots among our volunteers, county associations and shooting clubs could be readily arranged. As regards the prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, the council will have the greatest pleasure in welcoming there the team from the volunteer militia of Massachusetts." The team will probably consist of a captain, adjutant, surgeon and 12 riflemen—about equally divided between officers and privates—and will be carefully picked out by Major Frost, who will look after details with his usual zeal. The expenses will be met by private subscription.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

This regiment will parade in fatigue uniform at 8 P.M. Feb. 5, for battalion drill; and in full uniform on Monday, at 8 P.M. February 11, for review and the presentation of the marksmen's badges for 1888; the companies of the regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform (white belts) for drill in the school of the battalion, as follows: Cos. C and K, Wednesday, Feb. 13; Cos. A and H, Friday, Feb. 15; Cos. D and G, Monday, Feb. 18; Cos. E and F, Tuesday, Feb. 19; and Cos. B and I, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Assembly at 8 o'clock, P. M. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the board of examination and have received their warrants: Sergeants Henry L. Slade, John H. Townsend and Percy L. Klock; Corporals James Bleecker, Jr., George F. Pelham, George L. Hoffman, Louis J. Joscelyn, Joseph Williams and Henry V. Keep.

The "veterans" of the regiment thinking their rights were being infringed on, have obtained an injunction restraining the officers of the regiment from interfering with their exclusive possession of the "veterans' room." Judge Patterson granted the injunction and it was served on Jan. 26 at the armory by Major A. B. Gardiner, U. S. A. on Colonel Clark and other officers. Major Gardiner is the counsel for the "veterans."

The rival organization known as the society of the Honorable and Veteran Comrades of the 7th was to have held a meeting in the "veterans' room," but after the injunction was served by the veterans of the 1st part, the veterans of the 2d part were forced to meet in the officers' room. Col. Bremmer presided, and during a speech he advised all the old comrades to join the veterans of the 2d part, who also changed their title, and hereafter will be known as Veteran Comrades of the 7th regiment. Some 80 members were present; they ate a dinner in the officers' room, and though the veterans of the 1st part have won the first inning, the veterans of the 2d part declare that although the dinner was not eaten in the star chamber they desired to use, they enjoyed it all the same, and will not admit they eat any crow. The war in this peaceful camp promises to be an interesting one.

Co. G will give a reception at the armory on Feb. 22.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

COL. SCOTT has been authorized to look over the State property left by the 11th Regiment, recently disbanded, with a view of selecting what is of service to his regiment. It has been agreed that the city shall pay $400 per month rent for the rink at 107th street and Lexington avenue, for the use of the command pending the completion of their new armory. Their present quarters at 35th street and Broadway will be evacuated during the month of April next. The regiment will parade at the armory for review and presentation of marksman's badges and medals of honor on Feb. 22. Co. B will give a ball at the armory on Feb. 28.

The regiment assembled at the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 28, for drill in the School of the Battalion. The equalization was prompt and the command was turned over to Lt.-Col. F. A. Schilling, who ordered ranks opened and put the command through the manual and, with the exception of a few slow hands in coming down, it was very fairly performed. The loadings and firings were generally good, but a large number of men in the rear rank failed to step off properly, a defect that should be remedied. In marching in column of fours the distance was bad. This is to a great extent due to the openings in the division walls of the armory, which divides the two halls. In executing to the right and left, close column of divisions, some of the guides did not at first face to the rear, until corrected. On right and left into line was very well done, and without a break. Close column on first division, right in front, the commandant of the 2d division did not designate his division. This was the regiment's first battalion drill of the season, and taken as a whole was a very good one, and the contracted quarters render it very difficult to manœuvre more than four companies to any advantage.

Twelfth New York.—Lt. Col. H. Dowd.

COMPANIES A, F, G, H, and I assembled in the armory on Thursday, Jan. 17, for instruction in the school of the battalion. The command was equalized into six companies of twelve files. In bringing the details to the adjutant some of the sergeants marched on the right of their details. They should march on the left and dress them to the right. After the battalion was formed it was turned over to the instructor, Lieut.-Col. Dowd. The manual was well done. In march in column of fours the distance was well kept and the step good. The command left front into line was well done, except the sixth company, which marched too far to the left before the command left front into line was given. This movement was repeated, and the first company went right front into line at quick time instead of double time. A few right guides of companies came to a carry when they took their positions on the right of their companies. They should carry their pieces at right shoulder when marching in quick time. The marching by companies was good. In marching by companies in double time at the command guide right some of the right guides brought their pieces to a trail; they should remain at right shoulder. The command guide right was given to indicate what flank the guide should be on. At the command right of companies to the rear into column some of the commands went too far to the right before giving the command fours left, and the men were slow in dressing. The command went through the loading and firing, which was well done. This was the first battalion drill of the season, and aside from the few errors noted was in every sense a very satisfactory drill.

The drill of the right wing on Jan. 23, consisting of companies B, D, E, C and K, comprised similar instruction to that given the left wing on Jan. 17. The equalization was 6 commands of 12 files. Lt. Col. Dowd in command. The drill as a whole, while an excellent one, was a trifle behind that of the left wing. Both drills reflect great credit on the regiment, especially being the first of the season, and argue well for the intelligence of officers and men alike. The guides, however, should be a little more alert in their duties.

At the last meeting of the Veteran Corps, 12th N. Y., a sample of the Stone Knapsack to be erected in the armory in commemoration of those killed in war was shown. The memorial tablets containing the list of battles of the organization are expected to be ready at the next meeting of the corps.

Thirteenth New York—Col. D. E. Austen.

Cos. C, D, E, F and I, 13th Regt., assembled at the armory on Monday, Jan. 21, for instruction in the school of the battalion. At the roll call of the companies the left guides of the companies fell in when the sergeant commenced to call the rolls. They should have waited until the fours were counted. The battalion was quickly formed, in six companies of twelve files and turned over to the instructor, Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Harding. In marching in column of fours the step was good, but the rear rank men did not keep the proper distance. At the command form single rank and then fours left, halt, there was too much distance between the commands when they were ordered to be dressed. In forming double rank, double time, the double time of many of the men was too much on the run and they crowded on the leading companies. The command right front into line was badly executed by some companies: at the command right front into line, double time, some of the leading sergeants went to their position on the right of the company in quick time. Some came to a carry. They should not come to a carry until the command forward, guide right. Some of the commandants did not give the command forward at all, and marched their command on the line when they should have halted in the rear of the alignment, and then dressed their commands. This movement was repeated, and the flank companies were on the line before the centre companies had a chance to take their proper positions. The command was ordered to load, and was then ordered to march in column of fours, double time. On left into line all the companies were too slow in dressing; the guides on the line do not wait for guides post, but retire as quickly as the company is dressed. The firing was fair. Many men in their haste did not step off in the rear rank, especially in the oblique firings, and in firing by companies they did not work together. There was too much conversation in the ranks during the firing. After firing the command was ordered to stack arms. Many men were slow in obeying the command. The command was ordered to execute close column on first division, and were deployed on that division; some of the commandants gave the comm and support arms before the command front had been given the company next succeeding them. The order forward, guide centre was well done, and the companies were quickly dressed. All the mistakes were corrected, and all the movements were explained by the instructor, and yet many errors occurred after these were explained, which showed a lack of proper attention.

Drills of the 13th Regiment, N. Y., are ordered as follows: Companies A, K and I, Feb. 4 and 20; G, F and C, on Feb. 6 and 18; E, D, H and B, on Feb. 8 and 19; A, C, E, F and H, Feb. 25; B, D, I, G and K, Feb. 27. Fatigue uniform. Assembly, "First Call," at 8, P. M. The following changes are announced in the 13th, N.Y.: Commissions—Fred. G. Peoble 1st Lieut., vice Clark, promoted; Chas. W. Wilder, 1st Lieut., vice Sutterlee, resigned. Resigned—Henry M. Tienken, First Lieut., Co. H. Warrants—Q. M. Sergeants George W. Clackner, Co. D; Edward H. Kerby, Co. E; Sergeants Harry R. Baldwin, Co. B; Delisle S. Greene, Co. C; Peter R. Welch, Co. E.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. P. Gaylor.

THE following have been commissioned: 2d Lieut. Geo. E. Libbey, 1st lieutenant, Co. G, and Corpl. Francis J. Monaghan, 2d lieutenant, Co. G. Warrants have been issued to Corpl. Richard H. Ketcham, sergeant, Co. I; Private John A. White, corporal, Co. I, and Private Jos. H. Weber, Q. M. sergeant, Co. A.

Wing drills have been ordered in the regiment as follows: Right wing, Feb. 5 and 12; left wing, Feb. 8 and 15. The veterans of the regiment held their fifteenth annual reunion on Jan. 24 and had a most enjoyable time.

Sixty-ninth New York.—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

Cos. A, B, D, E and G, of the 69th Regt., assembled in the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 28, for instruction in the School of the Battalion. In the formation the fourth company came on the line first and dressed, instead of waiting for the color company to take its position. After the line was formed it was turned over to the instructor, Lieut.-Col. Moran, and drilled in the manual of arms, and the defects were shown in handling the pieces. The command was ordered to march in column of fours and the rear ranks marched too close. In the movement, on the left close column of companies, the left guide of the first company faced to the rear when he should have faced to the front. This movement showed the weakness of the guides; they should learn to take their positions at once, get the required distance and cover the leading guide, so that the companies can be dressed promptly. In marching in column of companies the left guides of the companies marched on the right flank, when they should march on the left. The rear guides should always cover the leading guides. The command, close column on first company, left in front, was badly executed. In dressing the command some of the officers are too slow—it should be done with snap. At the command, side step to the left, one company did not obey the command, as that officer had not finished the dressing of his command. When the superior officer gives a command the order should be obeyed at once, regardless of the condition or the position of the men. At the command, left forward, fours left, some of the 1st sergeants of the interior companies went into the line of file-closers; this is an error. Forming single ranks was well done and the men covered well, but there was too much distance between the leading guide of companies and his front rank and the rear rank of the preceding company. In the command, form double rank fours right, the leading company when it came to a halt, brought its piece to a carry from right shoulder. This is an error, they should wait until the command halt had been given the Lieut.-Colonel.

In marching by companies, the step was too slow, and in wheeling the men on the left did not look to the marching flank and some of the guides gave way to the rear. At the command right of companies to the rear into column the commandants let their companies go too far to the right, before giving the command fours left. The command was formed for review. The officers should look to the right until the line is verified. The men were slow in dressing, as if waiting for orders. When the command is given to execute, rear open order, every man should look to the right and dress at the command march, and remain until the command front is given. The Colonel of the regiment, as reviewing officer, inspected the command, and in passing the colors did not salute. The State custom is that the reviewing officer should salute the colors in the [illegible]ection. The march

of the companies before the reviewing officers was bad. The command went by at right shoulder. They should come to a carry before they approach that officer. The salutes were fair, but the men did not keep distance nor the ranks well dressed. The review was repeated with more success, but the companies marched too close and are too much in a hurry. One officer saluted and came to carry before he was in front of the reviewing officer. After some pertinent remarks from the Colonel the command was dismissed. The drill was a series of errors, many of which should have never occurred, as the movements were thoroughly explained. The men looked clean and uniforms in good condition.

Second Battery.—Captain F. P. Earle.

THERE would appear to be two opinions as to the "all-important topic in the 2d Battery," the election of a successor to Gen. Earle. What we reported last week certainly represents one of them; and now a correspondent writes as follows: "Since the promotion of Gen. Earle the organization has progressed as satisfactorily as heretofore, drills are well attended, and recruiting has flourished, four new men having been enlisted. The majority of the members are not in favor of an Army officer or any outsider; but are almost unanimous in favor of the 1 t lieutenant, David Wilson, who is now in command. Lieut. Wilson has been in the organization for over twenty years, and has assisted materially in bringing the organization to its present high state of efficiency. He is a popular officer; a rigid disciplinarian; and demands the respect not only of the members of the organization, but of the entire National Guard of the State. I understand that as soon as the lieutenant arranges his business that he will be a candidate to win. If the battery has succeeded under the command of a National Guard officer, has he not merited promotion? The artillery arm of the service, as you say, need well trained officers. This organization has them, and they will compare favorably with your West Pointers W."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following officers are detailed and assigned for Armory Inspections: Col. Horace T. Rockwell, 1. G. of R. P., to the Fifth Infantry; Col. Edward E. Currier, A. I. G. to Ninth Inf. first and second corps of Cadets; Col. Augustus N. Sampson, A. I. G., to First Regiment Inf.; Colonel Fred. W. Wellington, A. I. G., to Companies A and D, 1st Batt. Cavalry, Batteries A and C, 1st Batt. Artillery, Bat. B, Artillery, Troop F, Cav., Signal and Ambulance Corps, 1st and 2d Brigades; Colonel Richard F. Barrett, As. Qm. G., to Sixth Infantry; Major John W. Sanger, A. I. G., 1st Brigade, to Second Infantry; Captain Newell A. Thompson, A. D. C., 2d Brigade, to Eighth Infantry; these officers will at once confer with battalion and unattached company commanders, and arrange for inspections on regular drill nights, and will give twenty-four hours' notice by telegram to company commanders.

Brig.-Gen. B. F. Bridges, Jr., Jan. 23 assumed command and announced that Major John W. Sanger, A. I. G.; Major Charles W. Hinman, A. I. G. rifle practice; Capt. Bowdoin S. Parker, J. A., and Capt. William L. Chase, engineer, are continued in their respective positions on the brigade staff. The following details are announced: Capt. B.S.Parker, A. A. A. G.; Capt. F. G. Fessenden, Co. I, 2d Regt., as A. J. A. Election is ordered to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Col. B. F. Bridges, Jr. Election will be held at South Deerfield, the headquarters of said regiment, on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1889, at 11.30 o'clock A. M.

The selection of the 5th Int. and the 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets to represent the State at the Washington Celebration in New York City next April, has excited considerable comment. The remaining commands all seem to think they ought to have been picked out. It's hard to please everybody.

There has been a rumor circulated that the 1st Regiment M. V. M. Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps, of Boston, that has made itself so justly famous all over the country, is a thing of the past. This the drum major, John E. Campbell, wishes to emphatically deny, as they are at the present time in better shape than ever before and fully determined to sustain the r reputation as second to none.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., of Boston, have secured quarters at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, for the Washington celebration. The 5th Mass. will be quartered at the armory of the 1st Battery (Capt. Louis Wendell), and the 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets at a hall—No. 205 West 55th street—when they visit New York in April next.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

The persons having accepted their appointments on the military staff of the Governor are: Brigadier General George W. Burchard, Adjt. Gen.; Brigadier General Michael Griffin, Q. M. Gen.; Brigadier General Henry Palmer, Surg. Gen.; Colonel Charles King, A. D. C., A. I. Gen.; Colonel Theodore W. Goldin, A. D. C., Act. I. R. P.; Colonel Isaac H. Wing, A. D. C., Act. J Ad. Gen.; Colonel David W. Curtis, A. D. C., Act. Eng. in Chief; Colonel Jesse Stone, A. D. C.; Colonel Frederick Becker, A. D. C.; Colonel Henry Casson, A. D. C., Military Secretary.

Colonel King retains the position he has occupied for seven years past, so does General Palmer. Colonel Goldin is another "Regular," and served an eventful enlistment in the Seventh Cavalry, participating in the campaign of '76 and '77. Won his sergeant's chevrons on the Little Horn, June 25th, '76, and is now a rising lawyer with excellent practice. For three years past he has been actively interested in the Guard.

The Eighth annual convention for officers of the Wisconsin National Guards at Madison, January 23d and 24th, was an unusual success. 122 officers were in attendance besides about a dozen members of the general non-commissioned staff. The only army representatives were First Lieutenant Philip Reade, 3d Infantry, from Chicago, Illinois, and Second Lieutenant James A. Cole, 6th Cavalry, Professor of military science and tactics at the State University. Owing to illness, Captain Charles King, the soldier author, Secretary of the Association, was unable to leave his Milwaukee home. This is the first meeting of the Association that Captain King, or Colonel King rather, has ever missed, and his absence was greatly regretted. Lieut. W. A. Nowell, secretary *pro tempore*, read to the Association a letter from Captain King with certain suggestions which were acted upon. Lieut. Philip Reade, was unanimously elected honorary vice-president, a life position. He presided when General Chapman did not occupy the chair. The constant attendance during all of the sessions of the Association, of Adjutant General Burchard, of General Griffin, and the presence of ex-Governor Jeremiah Rusk and of Governor Hoard, during a portion of the literary proceedings of the Convention, was a graceful and appreciated act of courtesy as well as a proof of interest.

A strongly accentuated feature of the Association was the enthusiasm evinced in the matter of rifles, rifle instruction and rifle practice. The name and genius of Captain Graham, lately resigned, has been prominently identified with these specialties, during the past two years. He made a stirring, apparently unstudied, speech to the Association, and showed himself a master of oratory as well as soldier. Captain Graham gave an interesting history of how the rifle range at Camp Philip Reade, Juneau County, Wis., in the township of Camp Douglas, came to be built. He styled it the future Creedmore of the State.

VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

THE commissioned officers of the National Guard will meet for instruction and drill, at Montpelier, Vermont, February 20th and 21st, A. D., 1889. Brigadier General William L. Greenleaf, commanding brigade, is designated to arrange and conduct the details of instruction. Brigadier General William H. Gilmore, Quartermaster General, will furnish transportation and pay.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Convention of the Ohio N. G. Association is to be held at Columbus, Feb. 12 and 13. It is expected that this will be a meeting of unusual interest.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature which provides that permission be granted to disabled members of the Ohio Guard to enter the Soldiers' Home at Sandusky, a State institution just opened.

The Cincinnati papers make favorable comment on a lecture delivered by Col. Iiges before Co. B, 1st Regiment, O. N. G. Subject—"Discipline." Some of the companies of the 1st are collecting libraries for the company rooms of the new armory.

NEW JERSEY.

THE 2d Regiment, New Jersey N. G., Col. Edward A. Stevens, assembled at the city armory in Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, for review and presentation of marksman's badges. The command turned out five companies and a howitzer battery. The line was slow in forming. The companies supported arms from the right, instead of the color company first. At the command rear open order march many of the men did not look to the right and dress. The marksmen were ordered to the front and centre, and the badges were presented to forty-five by Gen. Bird W. Spencer. The ranks were closed and the command dismissed. The companies were then equalized and the regiment was formed for inspection and review. After the ranks were opened they were inspected by Gen. Spencer and staff. During the inspection the ranks were well dressed and the men steady. The battalion was then ordered to pass in review by platoons. The passage of the troops was good, except that platoons should have been commanded by commissioned officers. The salutes of the officers were good. After the command had executed left in line wheel they were drilled in the school of the battalion Then the platoons ceased to exist, and at the command in column of fours the sergeants who commanded the platoons marched in with the line officers, when they should have been in the column. The command on right into line could not be completed properly on account of the limited space. Close column of companies on first company right in front was badly executed; many of the men did not know how to execute it. The drill closed with the dress parade, which was fairly done. The turnout of the battalion was good, but some suitable place should be procured for battalion drills. The hall was packed with visitors, and among them were many prominent men of the National Guard of New Jersey.

MARYLAND.

THE following have been commissioned officers of the Maryland N. G.: H. Hebe Boswell, to be captain, vice L. Allison Wilmer, promoted to lieutenant-colonel; Charles F. Daley, to be 1st lieutenant, and H. Marshall Thomas, to be 2d lieutenant, Co. E, 1st Regiment.

CALIFORNIA.

THE late Col. R. S. La Motte, 13th U. S. Infantry, was one of the original San Francisco City Guard (Co. B, 1st Inf., N. G. C.), and at a recent meeting the Guard adopted resolutions in memory of its old companion, saying that in his soldierly service from the ranks to his high command; in his gallant record as a brave officer and his honorable and loyal career, we behold an example to stimulate every member to emulate his standard and attain the full dignity of the true soldier.

We have received a copy of the order announcing the result of the Annual Target Practice, held in California, during the month of September, 1888. The total number of men qualified to shoot was 3,87v: the number shooting was 2,177, the number of points made was 48,201 out of a possible 103,960. Out of the 2,177 men shooting 967 qualified and there were 1,702 absent from practice The number practicing who failed to qualify was 1,169. The percentage made for the entire guard is 24.85.

VARIOUS.

The lease of the armory of the 9th, N. Y., has been renewed for one year at a rental of $15,000.

2d Lieut. Austin K. Deming was, Dec. 31, appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. I, and 1st Sergt. Henry S. Terrell, 2d Lieutenant Co. I, 4th Regt., Conn. N. G.

The following is the standing committee of the N. Y. State Assembly to look after the military affairs: Messrs. Yates, Schenectady; Curtis, St. Lawrence; Batchelier, Saratoga; Brown, Otsego; Savery, Cayuga; Hughes, Lewis; Bauer, Monroe; Larmon, Washington; Kent, Oneida; Sullivan, New York; Clarke, New York.

The President has made the following appointments in the militia of the District of Columbia: Frank Aldrich, aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain; Harrison S. Barbour, second lieutenant of cavalry, Troop A, and Charles C. M. Loeffler, adjutant, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, in the 1st Battalion of Infantry.

The statement that a radical reconstruction of the system of rifle practice now in vogue in the N. G. of New York is to take place—which has appeared in the press—is rather a premature piece of guess work. By those who ought to know something about it, we are informed that it is a very unlikely change, at least for the present, nor have they heard of any contemplated change.

The 1st Regt. of Penn., Col. Bowman, when they visit New York to take part in the Washington Centennial, April 30th, 1889, will be quartered in the armory of the 22d N. Y.

Co. A, 9th N. Y. State Guard, Capt. G. Lorigan, held their annual reception at the armory on Jan. 24th. A large number of friends assembled and with a number of guardsmen from other organizations, a very pleasant evening was spent. The company has now a full complement of 100 officers and men and others on the waiting list.

The 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. L. Wendel, will give a ball at its armory on March 27th.

The following officers passed the 1st Brigade Examining Board on Jan. 23: Col. T. M. Barber, 12th Regt.; Capt. Gooch and 1st Lieut. Dicke, 71st; 1st Lieut. Menke, 9th, and 2d Lieut. Hotchkin, 23d.

It is reported that a plot of ground, suitable for an armory, for the 9th N. Y., has been found on St. Nicholas ave. and 112th street, and the present site of the old 22d armory is also spoken of.

2d Lieut. W. N. Bayler, Co. B, 22d N. Y., was on Jan. 28, elected 1st lieutenant of the company. On the evening of Jan. 30 Co. I, Capt. J. P. Leo, and Co. F, Capt. C. A. DuBois, proceeded to the site of the new armory, 69th street and Broadway, all the members being armed with shovels and pick-axes, and at a given signal they broke the ground for the new structure and made the dirt fly with a will. Later they adjourned to a cafe, where success to Capt. Leo, the architect, and the new armory were appropriately given.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Miller, 22d N. Y., has been appointed a member of the 1st Brigade examining board, to fill the vacancy caused by Lieut.-Col. Walton's becoming a supernumerary.

The 2d Brigade Signal Corps has under consideration an extensive and practical trial of signalling from various points.

The Signal Corps of the Second Brigade, Capt. F. T. Leigh is practising with signals from different points in Brooklyn, and will have a torch drill on the evening of Feb. 5th.

The ground on which the present armory of the 22d N. Y. stands on at 14th street near 6th avenue, has been offered to the city for the sum of $300,000.

450 members of the 23d N. Y., assembled at their armory Jan. 24th, and in command of Col. J. N. Partridge, marched to the Park Theatre where seats had previously been engaged and witnessed the performance of "Miss Esmeralda," by the Gayety Company of London. Mr. Fred. Leslie the comedian, presented Col. Partridge with a beautiful basket of flowers. A fac simile of the regimental badge and 450 bouquets were thrown at the "Gayety Girls" by the gallant guardsmen.

The wants of the guardsmen are still numerous. The 3d Battery would like to secure an additional plot of ground adjoining the armory, upon which a suitable shed could be erected for saddling, etc. The Signal Corps of the 1st and 2d Brigades also wants armories. They certainly ought to be provided for in some manner. Their present quarters are totally inadequate.

As a precautionary measure during the present labor troubles in New York City and Brooklyn, guards have been posted in different armories.

The 22d Regt. armory lease has also been renewed for a year at a rental of $20,000, and that of the 2d Battery for a year at $2,750.

At the meeting of the armory Board in the Mayor's Office, N. Y. City, the matter of renewing the lease of the armory of the 71st Regt. was laid over until the next meeting of the Board.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. A. H.—The form Xmas comes from the Greek X (Chi), the initial letter of Christos, or Christ.

Bunker Hill.—Major-General Arthur St. Clair commanded the Army from March 4, 1791, to March 5, 1792.

D. G.—Consult A. G. O., Circular of August 28, 1879, with reference to the appointment, privileges, etc., of post-traders.

H. L.—A book on Modern War, translated by Lieut. Foster, is now in press, and is soon to be published by J. J. Chapman, Washington.

G. F. R.—Are there any vacancies in the U. S. M. A. for N. Y. City? ANS.—Specify district in which you reside or in which interested and information will be given.

Select.—1. You stand No. 24 on commissary sergeant list. 2. The length of service of the last commissary sergeant appointed was 22 years, 16 of which as a non commissioned officer.

Robur.—There is now only one artillery retirement for age in 1889, viz., Capt. E. A. Bancroft, 4th Regt., June 17 next. Gen. R. B. Ayres would have been retired had he lived to Dec. 20, 1889.

Reader asks when the U. S. S. *Alliance* will be home and if she will be ordered to New York. ANS.—No orders have been sent to the *Alliance* for her to return at the United States Station, and it is not known when they will be.

Inquisitive.—Had Inspector-General Breckinridge remained in the artillery he would now have stood seventeenth on the lineal list of captains of artillery, following Capt. Field. He was promoted captain, 2d Artillery, June, 17, 1874.

Reader asks: What is the thickness of the steel used in armoring the new cruisers now in course of construction? ANS.—Newark from 2 to 3 in.; Maine and Texas 12 in.; Charleston, 2½ to 3 in.; Baltimore, 2½ in.; Philadelphia and San Francisco, 2½ to 3 in.

C. E. C. asks: Must a person in order to obtain a position in a post office in a city pass an examination? ANS.—Yes, in any office that has 50 or more employees. Examination vary, but usually consist of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, algebra, etc.

Select asks: How should the stable guard be marched from the garrison parade, after guard mounting; directly, and independently to each troop stables, or to the guardhouse with the main guard, and then to their respective troop stables? ANS.—To the guardhouse, with the main guard.

Pater.—The Army is not a reformatory. To quote Gen. Sheridan, on an application for the discharge of a young man of a wealthy family: "As the Army was not established and has not been carried on as a reformatory institution for the correction of the vices of rich men's sons, the man should be discharged."

F. 32 asks: Platoons marching by the left flank the command is given, fours right, which brings them in column again; the command, Company Halt, added just as line is formed. Is it proper to dress them to the left flank? There are no commands provided for halting and dressing just as line is formed. See Par. 275. ANS.—Par. 208 gives instruction for forming line from column by fours, right or left, and directs that the ranks shall be dressed toward the marching flank. In the case you present, the platoons should be dressed to the left, as that is the marching flank.

P. F. S. asks: Will you kindly state in your next issue the customary position, in the Regular Army, of the corporals in both single and double rank in company formation? ANS.—Corporals are always in the front rank and are in the same places in single or double formation. In a permanent battalion the companies are sized toward the centre, and corporals in right wing companies are placed, according to height from right to left of each company, the tallest corporal on the right of the front platoon, the shortest on the left of the left platoon. Following this rule, other corporals are placed on the left of the right platoon and on the right of the left platoon. If the company is too small for division into platoons, the tallest corporals are placed on its right, the others on its left. In the left wing companies the rule is reversed, the tallest corporals being placed on the left. It is usual, however, at one company posts, or in companies detached, to size from right to left without regard to place in battalion line. The height of a corporal alone determines his place.

Reefer asks: Would a retired officer in the Navy hazard or jeopardize his commission or pay as an officer of the Navy by accepting an honorary commission from a State in its militia or National Guard, or if there were nominal or small duties connected therewith? ANS.—No officer in the Army or Navy may accept any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service, but, in the Army at least, officers on the retired list may hold any State, county or municipal office. You may, we think, safely accept the com-

mission you speak of, but, perhaps, it might be well first to consult the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

F. E. C. says: Replying to Co. H in your issue of Jan. 19 you inform him that the rear rank executes charge bayonets the same as the front rank, "as nearly as possible." Will you be kind enough to name your authority for this reply? I was of the opinion that the rear rank executed arms port at the command charge bayonets, especially if advancing to the attack. ANS.—The authority for the answer you refer to is par. 81 of the Infantry Tactics. Its terms apply to both front and rear rank, since neither there, nor elsewhere, is any exception authorized, to the provisions of the paragraph. We are not aware of any authority for soldiers to come to *arms port* at the command *charge bayonets*, and believe that there is none.

Lieutenant C. asks: When column of fours is formed from line (Par. 207), why does the right guide place himself 21 inches in front of the left file of the first four? I should like to know why this particular distance is taken? ANS.—The breadth of a man is considered 22 inches, and his depth 12 inches (Par. 209). In a battalion, formed in column of fours, there must be 110 inches between the front rank of the leading four of one company and the front rank of the rear four of the company preceding it, to allow wheeling distance for five men. The figures will be as follows: Depth of 3 men, 36 in.; distance between ranks in sets of four, 32 in.; adding, we get 68 in., leaving 42 in. of the necessary 110. The guide is 21 inches in rear of the left file of the rear four of the company ahead of him, and the same distance in front of the left file of the leading four of his own company. In other words, the distance between the rear of one company and the head of the next one following is 54 inches, and the guide, supposed to be 12 inches deep, is midway between the two, or 21 inches from each.

C. L. B.—The works published thus far by Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A., are: "Kitty's Conquest," "The Colonel's Daughter," "Marion's Faith, Sequel to Colonel's Daughter," "The Deserter," "From the Ranks," "Dunraven Ranch," published by J. B. Lippincott and Co.; "A War Time Wooing" and "Between the Lines" (in press), Harper and Bros. "The Queen of Bedlam," now in course of publication through the McClure Syndicate, will be in book form in May; also "Famous and Decisive Battles," 750 pp., I. C. McCurdy, Philadelphia. Short stories—"The Worst Man in the Troop," "Van," "Plodder's Promotion," "Captain Santa Claus," and "Mahbin Mill." Service sketches—"Campaigning with Crook" (The Sioux War of '76), out of print, but to be republished this year; "The Trials of Staff Officers," and "Cadet Life at West Point During the War" (in the United Service), "West Point" and the "Leavenworth School," Harper's. That's all in print so far, but if Captain King lives there will be more to come, for he shows himself to be not only a most entertaining but also a most popular writer.

G. O. P. asks: 1. Do you understand in Paragraph 84 (Infantry Tactics) that the right hand changes from the small of the stock to the toe of the butt in the first motion of right shoulder from support arms or at the command (two), drilling by the numbers?" ANS.—It does not. At the close of the first motion the right hand grasps the small of the stock.

2. In the inspection arms, with the new Springfield rifle, there are two motions (or numbers) in coming to position of inspection. In returning to the order are there two numbers? If so, how are they divided? ANS.—The circular from the War Department, directing the changes in Par. 113, rendered necessary by the addition of the safety notch, provides for but one motion in returning to the *order* after *inspection arms*. Another decision also prohibits the division of any portion of the manual into more numbers than are authorized. The circular above mentioned divides the *inspection arms* into two motions, but failing to do so in the instructions for returning to *order arms*, it prohibits the use of more than one motion.

M. V. M. asks: Can the President order any member of the Mass. V. M. out of the State until he is mustered into the service of the U. S.? ANS. The Constitution makes no provision for a national militia under the exclusive control of the Central Government. The militia is that of the State, and the jurisdiction of the U. S. over it is at all times partial and exceptional. Congress may adopt a mode of training, a system of tactics; in which case the several States must follow that system. While any part of the militia are employed in the service of the U. S. Congress may prescribe the rules for their government; at all other times, under all other circumstances, the regulation and government are exclusively within the control of the respective States. Finally, Congress may provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, that is, to aid the military authority when the posse comitatus fails, and to suppress insurrections and repel invasions. This is the extent of the power which the General Government may exercise over the militia. By the act of 1795 (Rev. Stat. 1642) Congress has provided for calling forth the militia, and under the provisions of this act President Lincoln called forth his first 75,000 men. The President then cannot order "any member" of the M. V. M. out of the State until he is mustered into the service of the U. S. The President can for the purpose of suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion call out a body of militia from any or all the States, and fix the place of rendezvous, to which the militia must report themselves under penalty of punishment. On being then mustered into the Service they are at once amenable to U. S. law and are changed from State into National militia, under the command of the President of the U. S. as constitutional commander in chief. The muster then into the M. V. M. does not render any individual amenable to U. S. military law, but a member of the M. V. M. becomes amenable to U. S. military law after his muster into the U. S. Service.

Subscriber asks: 1. Par. 147, Infantry Tactics says: "The lunges are used the same as thrusts, etc." Does this imply that the lunge is used after a parry, advance, retire, the passades and the volts only? In the drill at this post the command for lunge is generally given after a thrust. Does the strict wording of Upton's Tactics warrant this? ANS.—There seems to be no authority for the lunge following a thrust. Par. 147 is explained and limited by Par. 141. Neither does there seem to be any utility in attempting to lunge with the piece and the arms in their position after the thrust. The wording of Pars. 163 and 164, in which the thrust or lunge is several times directed, but never with the intimation that both may be used, also confirms the opinion that the lunge should not follow the thrust.

2. Should the word "parry" be used in giving commands for the double or high double parries? Is not 1, "tierce; 2, quarte," sufficient? ANS.—The wording of Par. 158 and the marked omission of the word "parry" seems to indicate that it is not to be employed, but that the command for the second parry is to be taken as the command of execution. For instance, at the preparatory command "high tierce," the soldier standing at "guard" receives the second command "quarte." He knows then what he is to execute, with the quickness necessary for double parries. The insertion of the word "parry" would interfere with this quickness. It seems unnecessary, and it is not prescribed in the paragraph governing these parries.

3. Is there any authority for carrying the left foot 15 inches to the rear of the right in executing—1, "left short; 2, thrust?" ANS.—The authority is implied in Par. 153, in the words "similarly executed." It could not be similarly executed unless the left foot were so carried to the rear.

4. A battalion being in column of fours, double rank, in executing column of fours on right or left into line in single rank, should the color guard remain in double rank? If not, who replaces the color bearer in his interval when the battalion is advancing in line? ANS.—The color guard does not remain in double rank. The color sergeant's interval is filled by a file closer. See Par. 534, which in providing for the filling of the interval implies that the color guard is in single rank.

THE NEW GERMAN DRILL BOOK.*

(Continued from page 435, Jan. 26.)

"ATTACK and Defence" is the title of the next section, which begins by pointing out the fundamental distinction which exists between an "encounter" between two moving bodies of troops and an attack upon a line developed and previously prepared for defence.

The "encounter" (Begegnungsgefecht), so common in operations between moving armies, is developed from the deep column of route against an enemy who is himself usually occupied in forming up for action.

In such engagements the heads of columns must take care to ensure to their respective columns the time and space necessary for forming up.

The subordinate leaders must therefore exercise as much independence of action as may be consistent with the progress of the development of the whole force. In this way the company at the head of the battalion, the battalion at the head of the advanced guard, etc., must act. On the one hand it is necessary to gain the advantage of time over the enemy in forming up, and on the other to avoid anticipating the action and interfering with the projects of the superior leaders.

It is obvious that it is most important that at the beginning of an "encounter" the commander should be at the head of his column, so as to be able to give the orders for forming up and for the actual fighting simultaneously.

The attack must be delayed as little as possible by the movements into formation. Previous extensions at the halt involve loss of time.

Most of our preliminary engagements are in the nature of "encounters."

If the enemy has nearly completed his forming up, or if he has already taken up his position even in part, the more carefully the head of the column must be handled during the extension. While the troops are forming up, an increased width must be given to the fighting line, and the orders of the superior commander waited for. The commander cannot give the orders at the proper time unless he is on the spot.

The attack on a position occupied by troops and previously prepared for defence, must, on the other hand, be planned beforehand by the commander. Individuals must not be permitted so to exercise independent action as to introduce the element of chance into the development of the attack. The enemy has obviously renounced all intention to attack, and thus our own leaders have acquired the advantage of choosing the direction and method of their attack. In such a case the troops form up from column of route according to the design of the commander *before* the commencement of the action. The difficulty of traversing ground commanded by the enemy's fire may render it desirable to wait for darkness before pushing forward. Under such circumstances the troops will usually be moved in the daytime up to the edge of the space which is under the enemy's fire, and towards morning those of the first line will be led forward in the dark, so that they may open fire at the first dawn of day. An attack planned beforehand can only be said to be effectual when a superiority in fire is secured by it. In the first place, every effort must be made to obtain the superiority in artillery fire, by which the way is opened for the advance of the infantry. If the country should offer advantageous positions in advance of the front of attack, these must be in the first instance seized upon, and under their cover the more important extensions will be made.

It is a principle to push advanced bodies of troops forward to open fire as near to the position as the nature of the ground will permit. Strong swarms of skirmishers will work up to the enemy's position, and endeavor to master it by their fire. They are preferably to be taken from the sub-divisions which are appointed to carry out the attack. As soon as the skirmishers have arrived within a short distance of the enemy's position the supporting troops must be kept as close as possible in their rear, ready to strike in at once. Until a superiority in fire has been gained, or the enemy seriously shaken, the attack cannot be effected without great losses. The delivery of the final stroke must therefore be delayed until the fire has done its work. Those in the extended line will be best able to decide when the desired effect has been produced; they will be the first to discover when and where the enemy's opposition gives way, they have it in their power to seize all advantages at once, and therefore the impulse for the completion of the attack will often proceed from them. The sub-divisions in closed formation must therefore follow the skirmishing line as closely as possible in order to support them and to secure them against counter-attacks. But in general the officer in chief command must himself give the order for assault, and be careful to do so at the right time. When the extended line has moved up within short range, has been strongly reinforced, and has effectually prepared the way for the assault by the most powerful fire, the supports in rear must be moved up in a continuous advance to the first line, so that in co-operation with it they may bring the engagement to a decisive issue.

At this most critical moment of the attack there can be but one watchword for the assailants—Forward! Straight forward! The rolling drums and the uninterrupted bugle-call "Forward quickly," set even the last lingerers in motion, and with a cheer the assaulting troops hurl themselves upon the enemy.

The above paragraph concludes with the following significant warning, printed in italics: "Any further formulation (Schematisirung) of the conduct of the attack is forbidden."

It is not sufficient to have seized an enemy's position, it must be permanently assured by means of the pursuit of the beaten enemy, and by the securing of the points captured. If the position comprises villages, farm-steadings, thickets, etc., the attack must be continued, without pausing, to its further boundary. Further pursuit is usually carried out, not by an immediate continuance of the movement of attack, but, in the first place by firing, while the troops who have assaulted are occupied in taking possession of the position, and in recovering their own organization. They will thus be soon in a condition for further action.

The superiority in fire which is indispensable to the success of an attack is most easily attained by a turning movement. Such a movement must, however, be performed during the first development, either by a movement to a flank on different lines, or by the employment of the supports. Attempts at turning movements by the front fighting line partly extended, and perhaps even already engaged, are, when not especially favored by the nature of the ground, injudicious, and likely to lead to a dangerous dislocation of strength.

With these remarks the paragraphs on the attack are brought to a close, and the question of the defence of a position is entered upon. In this rifle pits and cover of other kinds will be constructed, the distances of important points in the ground in front of the position ascertained, and ammunition distributed to the men, and arranged by them in places convenient for the defending line. The supports are brought up nearer, and, under certain conditions, posted close behind the firing line. All distances in depth must be reduced, and sub divisions in reserve kept only far enough in rear so as to be out of the enemy's fire, but near enough to be ready to take part in the defence of their respective stations of the line. It is above all things essential that the defending forces should be in more than one line. Each section will form a separate command which will form its own reserve.

A defence which is intended to have a strategical result (Waffenerfolg), must be combined with offensive operations. Defence alone will never bring about the destruction of the opponent. For this reason, the force appropriated to actual local defence must be small, and the main reserve posted at a point from which, according to the general conditions of the engagement and the nature of the ground, it can most easily assume the offensive at any moment. This point will generally be on one of the flanks. In this way a turning movement, the most dangerous weapon against a strong position, may be best guarded against. The larger the bodies of troops are which are engaged in defence, the greater must be the lateral interval between them and the main reserve, in order that the latter may have room to extend and dispose itself for attack, while it will also menace the enemy from the flank and increase the security against turning movements. Care must be taken not to complete the arrangements for the defence of a position until the direction in which the enemy will attack is known with certainty.

A retreat can only be properly conducted when there are still troops in reserve. It must, however, be always borne in mind that it would be wrong for troops called upon to fight a decisive action to retain a reserve in order to cover their own retreat instead of employing it to bring the engagement to a successful issue. The commander must make up his mind in good time as to whether he will accept the result of a fight or carry out a retreat.

The post of a body on which troops in retreat are to fall back must be chosen according to the capacity for further resistance, but must in all cases be near enough to prevent the retiring line from becoming disorganized. It is better that such a body should be immediately *on the flank* of the line of retreat than actually *upon* that line.

A properly-conducted fighting retreat should ultimately result in the formation of a column of route with a rear guard at some distance from it. Its execution requires that the commander should indicate with precision the point to be marched upon, and should specify where the positions are to be at which the body in retreat is to re-form, and by what troops they are to be occupied. It is generally a disastrous mistake for retreating bodies to show a front unnecessarily, for the purpose of supporting the troops behind which they are re-forming, as it greatly increases the difficulty of getting away from the enemy.

(To be continued.)

* "Exercir Reglement fur die Infanterie" (Drill Regulations for the Infantry), Berlin: Mittler u. Sohn, 1888.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

REPORTED especially for the United States ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of Jan. 29:

Geo. Clapp, Philadelphia, Pa., gun wad.
Stephens H. Emmens, London, England, gun and projectile for throwing high explosives.
Andrew H. Russell, U. S. Army, magazine gun.
Henri Schneider, Paris, France, buffer for gun mountings.
John Shinn, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacture of heavy guns.
Ferdinand Ellas, Vienna, Austria, luminous oil projectile.
Herbert M. Sprague, Parishville, N. Y., joint for boats.
Jas. A. Barclay, St. Paul, Minn., hatchway.
Joaquin J. Duarte, Boston, Mass., steering apparatus for vessels.
Ed. P. Johnson, Washington, D. C., swimming apparatus.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE thirtieth birthday of Emperor William of Germany occurred Jan. 27.

UPPER BURMAH still continues to be troublesome. Maj.-Gen. Sir George White has arrived at Kamballe, the headquarters of the Chin Field Force.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, second son of the Prince and Princess Christian of England, is soon to join the army of the Grand Duke of Hesse at Darmstadt.

THE time-honored custom of swearing in recruits before a justice of the peace has been dispensed with in England. Henceforth all young men desirous of joining the army will, on presenting themselves at any recruiting office, be forthwith medically examined, and, if found fit, the oath of attestation will be administered to them by any commissioned officer appointed for that duty.

THE French cavalry is to be increased in the course of the present year by another regiment of dragoons, the garrison town being Lure, Haute Saone. The mounted service of the French Army will then consist of 12 regiments of cuirassiers, 30 of dragoons, 21 of mounted chasseurs, 18 of hussars, 6 of African chasseurs and 6 regiments of Spahis—together 93 regiments of cavalry of five squadrons each, and a special depot squadron for the Spahis.

THE British Secretary of State for War, in a public address made Jan. 28, said a thunder cloud was hanging over Europe and that sooner or later, probably sooner, it would burst, bringing the fiercest and most horrible war ever known. He hoped, however, that the wisdom of England's statesmen would prevent that nation from becoming involved. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting upon the speech, denounces the folly of such utterances, and says they are calculated to do much mischief. It declares that the Secretary's heedless rhetoric is quite unjustified and expresses the hope that Lord Salisbury will take prompt measures to repair the damage done by the blunder of the Minister of War.

THE French Government are about to order of private shipbuilding firms two ironclad cruisers of from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, and fifteen torpedo vessels for coast defence.

THE grand total of the Italian Army was at the beginning of the year 2,300,000. These figures include the three classes—the permanent army, the mobile militia, and the territorial militia. The result is not bad for a population of 29,00?,000.

THE Duchess d'Uzes, who is reported engaged to be married to the General, Boulanger (pending the divorce), is a sculptor of some talent. She signs "Manuela" to all her artistic efforts, this being the name of a young man with whom she had a love affair in her early youth. So far she has been, in other respects, faithful to this memory, but constancy hath her limits, and "Manuela" has gone down before the sword of Boulanger.

A WRITER in "Macmillan's Magazine," referring to the precise manner in which in a company of German soldiers in the fighting line at manœuvres every sight is carefully adjusted to any named distance and changed at each rush forward, even when the men are excited by a rapid advance, says: "I was witness of a scene at the manœuvres where a company officer, who had noticed a man fail to change the sight of his rifle at a fresh distance, at once told him off for extra guard duty. This was no light punishment after the men had been marching and fighting pretty well the whole day. Compare such fine discipline as this with what one but too commonly sees—words of command for troops to fire and no distance named, or if named not attended to."

THE Cologne *Gazette* says it has reliable authority for the statement that Germany and England are negotiating on the Samoan question in a spirit of mutual understanding, and that all reports to the contrary are incorrect.

GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY, in the first of his series of articles in the "Fortnightly Review," on the subject of war, discusses the changed condition of military warfare, and says that in "the battle of the future" there will be the absence of nearly all that terrific noise occasioned by the discharge of field guns and the roar of musketry, and practically no smoke to mark the positions. As to the training of the British soldier, he says: "Modesty forbids me to say how much superior I know the turnout of our cavalry, infantry and artillery to be to that of all other nations. But although this smartness of appearance may please the eye in Hyde Park, will it in the least degree help towards success in battle? In other armies, the attention which we pay to burnishing our steel chains and polishing our brass buttons is riveted on efficient 'battle training' and the care and energy of their officers are devoted to its teaching. Which is right on the point, the German army or our army? The question is an important one. Many think that our drill is meant to prepare the British army for a battle experience of the past."

(Contributed to Army and Navy Journal.)

GLORY VERSUS LABOR.

Venus to Vulcan wedded looks on Mars,
And quite forgets her duty to her lord,
Who, grimed with dust, at his black anvil works,
While the proud war-god sheathes his glittering sword,
And clad in panoply of mailed array,
With victor-laurels round his helmet twined,
Lingers at Beauty's side, nor heeds the din
Of bloody fields borne on the warning wind;
In idle chariot, his battle steeds,
Terror and Flight, await his guiding skill,
While the fair Goddess, dazzled, tender, kind,
The hero holds a willing captive still!
Thus martial show from homely Toil wins Love,
Though Vulcan forges thunderbolts for Jove!

SARAH BRIDGES STEBBINS.

THE new material called "Flexible Films," used as a substitute for glass plates in the production of negatives in photography, we understand is selling well, especially at distant points. The manufacturer, Mr. John Carbutt, proprietor of the Keystone Dry Plate Works, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have already mailed them to Japan, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Ireland, and England, and I believe they will be appreciated by the host of amateur photographers in the Army and Navy."

THE new top-boot and spur, as per standard au

BLACK SILKS.

We are receiving large importations of Black Peau de Soie Silks, from $1.00 to $2.50 per yard.

Genuine Peau de Soie possesses Softness and Richness of appearance, in a greater degree than any other make of Dress Silk. It is also very durable The prices marked by us are considerably less than manufacturers ask.

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STATEMENT
OF
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

For the year ending December 31st, 1888.

Total Assets,	**$126,082,153 56**
Increase in Assets,	**$7,275,301 68**
Surplus at four per cent.,	**$7,940,063 63**
Increase in Surplus,	**$1,645,622 11**
Policies in force,	**158,369**
Increase during year,	**17,426**
Policies written,	**32,606**
Increase during year,	**10,301**
Risks assumed,	**$103,214,261 32**
Increase during year,	**$33,756,792 95**
Risks in force,	**$482,125,184 36**
Increase during year,	**$54,496,251 85**
Receipts from all sources,	**$26,215,932 52**
Increase during year,	**$3,096,010 06**
Paid Policy-Holders,	**$14,727,550 22**

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds and Mortgages,	**$49,617,874 02**
United States and other securities,	**$48,616,704 14**
Real Estate and Loans on collateral,	**$21,766,125 34**
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest,	**$2,813,277 60**
Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit, Etc.,	**$3,248,172 46**
	$126,082,153 56

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.
A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor.

From the Surplus above stated a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Year.	Risks Assumed.	Risks Outstanding.	Surplus.
1884.....	$34,681,420.....	$351,789,285.....	$4,743,771
1885.....	46,507,139.....	368,981,441.....	5,012,634
1886.....	56,832,719.....	393,809,203.....	5,643,568
1887.....	69,457,468.....	427,628,933.....	6,294,442
1888.....	103,214,261.....	482,125,184.....	7,940,063

NEW YORK, January 23, 1889.

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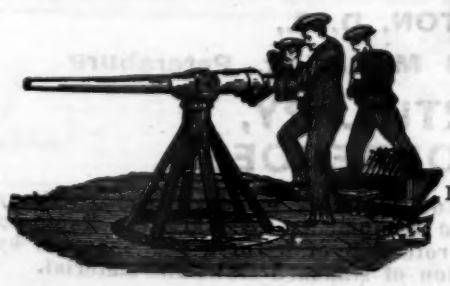

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BIRTHS.

SIEGFRIED.—To Mrs. Siegfried, wife of Surgeon C. A. Siegfried, U. S. Navy, a daughter, at Florence, Italy, December 26, 1888.

MARRIED.

BOSSERT—UBERROTH.—At Philadelphia, Pa., January 10, Mr. EDWARD B. BOSSERT to Miss LILLIE A. UBERROTH, sister of Lieutenant Preston H. Uberroth, U. S. Revenue Marine.

NICHOLS—NICHOLS.—At Los Angeles, Cal., January 28, Brevet Colonel F. C. NICHOLS, Captain U. S. Army, retired, to Miss JESSIE NICHOLS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nichols.

DIED.

JONES.—At Fort Monroe, Va., January 28, Brig. Genera R GER JONES, Inspector General U. S. Army.

LARKE.—Miss JANET GERTRUDE LARKE, only child of Mrs. Margaret L. and the late Lt. Alured Larke, 10th U. S Inf., died at Buffalo, New York, at 1 A. M., January 29, of pleuro-pneumonia, aged 22 years, 8 months, and 11 days.

McKIM.—At her residence in Baltimore, Md., on Friday, January 25, 1889, ELIZA FRANCES, wife of Hollins McKim, and daughter of the late Commodore Philip F. Voorhees, of the United States Navy.

Living a holy life, sweet and pure in its unselfishness, this devoted wife and mother lay down to rest. Her memory remains, beautiful to contemplate, in the hearts of the many who, loving her in life, now mourn their loss.

NEALY.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, Captain OSCAR H. NEALY, formerly 1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Infantry and Brevet Captain U. S. Army.

RIPE.—Suddenly, at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 29, J. B. RIPE, formerly captain 6th U. S. Infantry.

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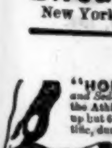

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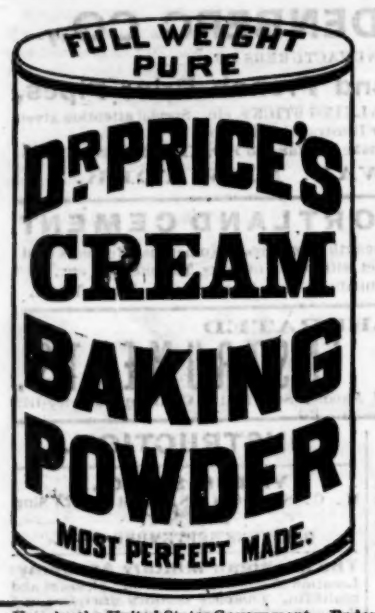

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